

I. ORIGIN

A. National Committee to Secure  
Justice in the Rosenberg Case

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL to thirty years imprisonment on the same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the U. S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California. U

[REDACTED] advised in January, 1952, that the NCSJRC was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS. In December, 1953, T-1 and T-2 advised that the Committee, during December, 1953, took the name of NCSJMSRC. [REDACTED] advised on May 9, 1956, that the NCSJRC was attempting to keep alive the ROSENBERG case and to fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL. [REDACTED] stated that the CP took an extremely active part in assisting the Committee. U b7D

[REDACTED] pointed out that the NCSJRC went out of existence upon the formation of the NCSJMSRC in October, 1953. U b1

C. Phoenix Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, aka. the Phoenix Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, aka. Phoenix Committee to Save the Rosenbergs

No formal committee on the ROSENBERGS was ever established in the Phoenix area prior to December, 1954, but the activities on the part of the ROSENBERGS was somewhat of an extension of the activities of the members of the Civil Rights Congress (u)

\_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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Civil Rights Congress (CRC)

The Civil Rights Congress (CRC) has been designated by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

DON ROTHENBERG

[REDACTED] by written report [REDACTED] listed  
DON ROTHENBERG as then a member  
[REDACTED] of the CP in Washington, D. C. U

b7D

SARA SWING  
GAYLORD SWING

SARA and GAYLORD SWING are members of the CP of Arizona. U

[REDACTED] b2

ARTIE HART

ARTIE HART is a former member of the CP of Phoenix. U

[REDACTED] b2

YETTA LAND

YETTA LAND, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], was a member of the CP of Arizona. U

b1

ARCHIE LAND

[REDACTED] b2

At a CP meeting on November 15, 1946, ARCHIE LAND stated that he had been a member of the CP for eighteen years. U

T-8 (11/15/46)

[REDACTED] ARCHIE LAND [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] had been in the "Party" for twenty years but had gotten b/  
out. U

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[REDACTED]

b1

PAUL RUTHLING

[REDACTED]

PAUL RUTHLING was referred to as an active member of the CP. U

b20

DAVID EISENSTEIN

In 1951, DAVID EISENSTEIN attended meetings of the CRC. U

[REDACTED]

b20

b1

BERENICE MOORE

[REDACTED]

stated that BERENICE MOORE was a member of the CP of Phoenix in 1948. U

b20

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EDITH BAUM

EDITH BAUM was a member of the CP of Arizona in 1947. U

[REDACTED] b2

EDITH BAUM died November 23, 1955, at Phoenix, Arizona. U

Arizona Republic, a newspaper of general circulation, Phoenix, 11/24/55

RICHARD NUSSER

On June 6, 1956, RICHARD NUSSER was described as generally recognized as the head of the CP of the State of Arizona. U

[REDACTED] b2

WILLIAM CASOS TAYLOR

On December 11, 1946, TAYLOR stated that he had been a member of the CP for sixteen years. On February 15, 1947, TAYLOR stated with reference to the CP as follows:

"This is a revolutionary party. It has to have strength and power". On April 12, 1947, TAYLOR stated that he hoped for a revolutionary movement which would wipe the American people off the face of the earth. U

T-8

[REDACTED] b7D

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D. Tucson Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, aka, Tucson Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

JENNIE GITMAN

A CP transfer card No. 5580 dated August 12, 1946, transferred JENNIE GITMAN from the 28 West Club of Section 7, District 3, CP, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Tucson, Arizona. U

T-15

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

SANDY ROSENTHAL

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] During the period of  
[REDACTED] was a member of the YCL along with  
SANDY ROSENTHAL. U

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Initial Activities in the  
Rosenberg Case in Arizona

[REDACTED]

b1

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

Mimeographed petitions on which were pasted a clipping captioned "The Rosenbergs Must Not Die" and showing a picture of the death chair, a couple and two children, were issued over the name of the "Phoenix Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, Post Office Box 3695, Phoenix, Arizona". The following mimeographed statement appeared on the petition:

"Dear Mr. President:

"We, the undersigned citizens, join with world leaders of religion, professions, science and labor, in urging you to support the Rosenberg Defense Petition to the U. S. Supreme Court for a hearing of their case.

"We also urge you to reconsider your denial of executive clemency.

"THIS WILL BE THE GREATEST GIFT ANY HUMAN CAN GIVE TO ANOTHER. Two little boys will be forever grateful." J

[REDACTED]

b2

[REDACTED]

b1

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

The "Peoples World"

The "Peoples World", also known as the "Daily Peoples World" is a west coast Communist newspaper. U

MARY McGUIRE

MARY McGUIRE was a member of the Southwest Club of the CP, Phoenix, in 1951 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

"National Guardian"

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the "National Guardian" as a publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation which they found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management and content. U

(1949 report of the California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, page 394)

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FRIEDA GRAHAM

FRIEDA GRAHAM, wife of MORRIS GRAHAM, former state chairman of the CP in Arizona, was a member of the CP [REDACTED] b1

PERKINS MOTON

PERKINS MOTON is a member of the CP in Phoenix. U

[REDACTED] b2  
[REDACTED] a meeting was held at 14th Street (and McKinley Street), Phoenix, for the purpose of collecting funds to be used in the defense of the ROSENBERGS. Approximately twenty-five persons attended. YETTA LAND spoke at length concerning the fact that the ROSENBERGS should not be executed as "Never in the history of the U. S. has a person convicted of espionage in peacetime been executed". YETTA LAND, stated the trial court had been prejudice. A collection was taken up. U

[REDACTED] b2  
[REDACTED] b1  
[REDACTED] leaflets of the Phoenix Committee to Save the Rosenbergs which were distributed around 15th Avenue north of Buckeye Road, Phoenix. These leaflets did not announce any particular meeting but more or less carried out the propaganda topic of demanding the ROSENBERGS be given clemency. U  
[REDACTED] b1



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MAYNARD DALE ALLEN

Phoenix, MAYNARD DALE ALLEN was a member of the CP.  
[REDACTED] b1

OLLIN FISHER

OLLIN FISHER is a member of the CP, Phoenix. U  
[REDACTED] b2

The January 16, 1953, issue of the "Daily Peoples World" reported that thousands of Phoenixians had been reached by the Rosenberg Committee, Phoenix, through distribution of literature to 2,000 people and an advertisement in the Phoenix Jewish newspaper. The "Peoples World" stated that handbills were distributed among the Jewish people, "many of whom said they thought the death sentence was unwarranted". It also stated that a house party sponsored by the committee needed \$100.00 to continue the work to save the ROSENBERGS. U

2. Tucson

A telegram dated December 19, 1952, was transmitted to the President of the U. S. on December 20, 1952, and read as follows:

"President HARRY S. TRUMAN, White House, Washington, D. C.

"We, the undersigned, residents of Tucson, Arizona, urge that you exercise your right of executive clemency to save the lives of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG."

This telegram, bearing the return address of 3201 East Lester, Tucson, was signed by HAROLD EISENBERG, ROSE MASLOW, SANDY ROSENTHAL, RICHARD NUSSER and SID and DAISY GOODMAN, among others. U  
[REDACTED] b7D

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HAROLD EISENBERG

HAROLD EISENBERG, by his own admissions on September 4, 1943, was a member of the CP in Arizona and previously had been a member of the CP in Miami, Florida. U

Special Agent of FBI (9/4/43)

The December 19, 1952, issue of the "Arizona Post", a Jewish newspaper published in Tucson, carried a paid advertisement published by the Tucson Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, RUTH ROSENTHAL, Chairman. The ad stated "26 days to live . . . is all that remains for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG unless we appeal immediately to President TRUMAN to commute their death sentence". The ad also quoted from various publications and individuals who stated they believe the ROSENBERGS not guilty or opposed the death sentence. The January 2, 1953, issue of the "Arizona Post", Tucson, carried a similar paid advertisement on the part of the Tucson Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, RUTH ROSENTHAL, Chairman, Post Office Box 3188, University Station, Tucson, Arizona. The only difference in this ad was that it stated "9 days to live . . ."

[REDACTED] advised that three women, among whom were Mrs. RUTH ROSENTHAL, 4534 East 8th Street, Tucson, and ROSE MASLOW came to see her to arrange for the insertion of a paid advertisement [REDACTED] on the part of the Tucson Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs. [REDACTED] insisted upon the name of the chairman, which was given as Mrs. RUTH ROSENTHAL, and the address of the organization, which was given as Box 3188, University Station, Tucson, Arizona. U

On December 26, 1952, HAROLD EISENBERG, 3201 East Lester, Tucson, applied for a Post Office Box at the University Station, U. S. Post Office, Tucson, under the name of the Tucson Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs. Post Office Box 3188 was issued. EISENBERG gave references as [REDACTED] Tucson, and [REDACTED] Tucson. U

T-12

b7c  
Post  
Office

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At a New Year's Eve party held December 31, 1952, at the residence of HAROLD SEYMOUR EISENBERG, 3201 East Lester, Tucson, the records "They Must Not Die", a dramatization of the ROSENBERG case, were played. Approximately 135 persons attended. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] immediately after postcards were passed out to all present which were addressed to President TRUMAN and stated:

"President HARRY S. TRUMAN:

"In the name of humanity and to uphold American traditions, I urge that you exercise executive clemency to spare the lives of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG." U

A space followed for the signer's name and address. [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

On January 12, 1953, SCOTT NEARING spoke at Miles School, Tucson, on the economics of the capitalistic system of the U. S. - namely, the cycles of depressions and the present war supported economy. Approximately 100 persons attended. Upon conclusion of the speech, the chairman thanked SCOTT NEARING and then said: "I'm against capital punishment. I know there are many in this audience who are against capital punishment. Is there anyone in the audience who would like to speak concerning capital punishment?". At this point, SARAH BERKOWITZ rose to her feet and announced she was the Tucson chairman of the Committee to Secure Executive Clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. She spoke for five minutes against the execution of the ROSENBERGS. U

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At the conclusion of the speech she and JENNIE GITMAN distributed postcards which were to be sent to President TRUMAN asking executive clemency for the ROSENBERGS. U

[REDACTED] b7D

ISADORE GITMAN

In 1952, ISADORE GITMAN was described as one of the top CP workers in Tucson. U

[REDACTED] b7D

SCOTT NEARING

According to a pamphlet published by "World Events", SCOTT NEARING has been a partisan of the Russian revolution since its inception but with the exception of two years, 1927-1929, has not been a member of the CP. U

[REDACTED] b7D

"World Events"

"World Events" is a magazine published by the World Events Committee, Washington, D. C. The main purpose of the World Events Committee appears to be the promotion and distribution of the writings and teachings of SCOTT NEARING, a former candidate for elective office on the CP ticket. U

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] under her maiden name [REDACTED] in New York City, was a member of the Ship N' Shore Club of the American Youth for Democracy, New York City, in 1944.

ONI, 3rd Naval District, New York, New York, 1944

b7C  
N15

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On November 26, 1950, SARAH BERKOWITZ attended the Arizona State Convention of the CP, Phoenix. U

[REDACTED] 62

American Youth for Democracy

The American Youth for Democracy (AYD) has been cited by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

At a speech by SCOTT NEARING at Miles Public School, Tucson, postcards were distributed by representatives of the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs "with NEARING urging everyone to speak out for the young couple". U

"Daily Peoples World" (1/16/53)

On February 4, 1953, the following telegram was sent:

"President EISENHOWER, Capital Building, Washington, D. C.

"We respectfully urge that you thoroughly investigate the case of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. We, the undersigned, appeal to you to grant clemency so that no unalterable miscarriage of justice may deprive these people of their lives and blot out the name of our country."

Among those signing this telegram were I. and J. GITMAN, H. and BERTHA EPSTEIN, ROSE MASLOW, RUTH and SANDY ROSENTHAL and HAROLD EISENBERG. U

[REDACTED] 620

HYMAN EPSTEIN  
BERTHA EPSTEIN

HYMAN and BERTHA EPSTEIN were members of the CP in February, 1949. U

[REDACTED] 620

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

B. GUY ENDORE Visit to  
Arizona, January, 1953

[REDACTED] b7D

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[REDACTED] identified GUY ENDORE as having been *b20*  
a member of the Hollywood group of the CP. U

1. Visit to Phoenix

[REDACTED]

*b1*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*b1*

[REDACTED]

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A leaflet entitled "Rally to Save the Rosenbergs" was issued over the name of the Phoenix Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, Post Office Box 3695, Phoenix. This leaflet compared the penalties given to "AXIS SALLY", "TOKYO ROSE" and "ILSE KOCH" with that of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, who were "found guilty of alleged conspiracy to commit espionage in peacetime. The uncorroborated testimony upon which they were convicted has been characterized by leading atomic science writers as 'fantastic' and 'unworkable'". This leaflet contained a statement by Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN and the U. S. Court of Appeals on January 6, 1953. The leaflet concluded "Hear GUY ENDORE, prominent playwright, author of G.I. Joe report on his experiences in Washington on the ROSENBERG case. Hear him discuss the latest developments on the case" on January 31, 1953, at 1738 West Van Buren. U

[REDACTED] 62

On January 30, 1953, ROSENBERG leaflets were distributed in the vicinity of 15th and 17th Avenues on Polk, Fillmore and Taylor Streets in Phoenix. These leaflets advertised the meeting to be held the following evening at the assembly hall at 1738 West Van Buren. U

[REDACTED] 62

On January 31, 1953, a Rosenberg Committee meeting was held at 1738 West Van Buren, Phoenix. Thirty to thirty-five persons attended. YETTA LAND acted as chairman and GUY ENDORE, the principal speaker, spoke for one and one-half hours. ENDORE pointed out that the ROSENBERGS should have a new trial because the jury and the judge were prejudiced and said that the judge should be disqualified himself. He quoted statements from well-known people and witnesses that the A-bomb could not have been constructed from the information or drawings passed to the ROSENBERGS. ENDORE told of Judge KAUFMAN's instructions to the jury to ignore any testimony referring to the ROSENBERGS as members of the CP. ENDORE stated that this was enough to fix that question in the minds of the jury to prohibit a fair trial. After the speech, GAYLORD SWING played the record "They Must Not Die" and YETTA LAND asked for donations. YETTA LAND announced



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that either \$30.00 or \$36.00 had been collected. Literature and petitions for signing were passed out. The petition stated "We are innocent . . . to forsake this truth is too high a price to pay . . . even for life . . .". This petition was addressed to the President urging him to grant executive clemency for ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG and at the bottom of the petition was "Phoenix Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, Post Office Box 3695, Phoenix, Arizona". M. D. ALLEN made a motion to send a wire from the meeting to the President of the U. S. This motion was carried and YETTA LAND also urged everyone to send letters. U

[REDACTED] b2

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

KARL WILSON

KARL WILSON was a member of and a leader of the CP in Phoenix [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

On January 31, 1953, GUY ENDORE spoke at a public meeting at 1738 West Van Buren, Phoenix, at which the topic of discussion was the ROSENBERG case. YETTA LAND was chairman and thirty persons attended. Phonograph records about the ROSENBERG case were played. Both the records and the speaker pointed out that the ROSENBERG trial was full of loopholes and the defendants had been prejudiced during the trial. U

[REDACTED]

b2

On January 31, 1953, a meeting of the Phoenix Committee to Save the Rosenbergs was held at 1738 West Van Buren, Phoenix. Among the leaflets passed out was one entitled "Appeal for Clemency", which had been prepared by the "National Guardian" and one entitled "The ROSENBERGS Must Not Die", published by the CSJRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York, New York. GUY ENDORE, speaker, talked about the ROSENBERGS and how he had been in Washington, D. C., attempting to secure their liberty. He stated that the conviction and trial of the ROSENBERGS was unfair and biased, that the ROSENBERGS had been framed and that the evidence was fictitious and hearsay. Records were then played portraying the life of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG prior to their arrest and conviction. U

[REDACTED]

b7D

## 2. Visit to Tucson

The January 31, 1953, issue of the "Tucson Daily Star", a newspaper of general circulation, reported that "shunted through three meeting halls after his scheduled talk was twice cancelled here, Dr. GUY ENDORE, Los Angeles author, last night addressed the Tucson

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committee seeking clemency for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG". The original meeting place was the Pioneer Hotel where the committee reservation was cancelled two days before the meeting. Then the Prince Chapel, Tucson, reservation for meeting was cancelled shortly before the 8:00 PM meeting time. "The clemency group, which numbered about thirty-five persons, finally moved into the Jack and Jill Cafe on South Meyer where ENDORE made his plea on behalf of the ROSENBERGS". U

A mimeographed postcard furnished to the Phoenix Division postmarked January 27, 1953, Tucson, Arizona, announced that "GUY ENDORE, Ph.D. Columbia, Hollywood screenwriter, noted novelist (G.I. Joe, Jean D'Arc), will present STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS in the ROSENBERG Case" on Friday, January 30, at 8:00 PM at the Pioneer Hotel. The postcard was issued over the name of the Tucson Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, Post Office Box 3188, Tucson. U

[REDACTED] b7D

On January 30, 1953, a meeting of the Tucson Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs was held in the Jack and Jill Coffee Shop, 73 South Meyer, Tucson. Forty-five persons attended [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] GUY ENDORE devoted his speech to the ROSENBERGS. He urged all attending to write to President EISENHOWER requesting clemency for the ROSENBERGS. U b7D

[REDACTED] a meeting of the Tucson Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs was held [REDACTED] Approximately fifty persons attended [REDACTED] Dr. GUY ENDORE, Ph.D., Columbia University, was the main speaker. After he spoke, sheets of paper were distributed for signatures on a petition of clemency for the ROSENBERGS. U b7D

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

A mimeographed leaflet bearing the heading "We Charge a Plot to Murder Us" ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG" was issued over the name of the Phoenix Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, P. O. Box 3695, Phoenix. This leaflet reported that Pope Pius' plea for clemency for

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the ROSENBERGS had been suppressed, that the recommendation of the U. S. Pardon Attorney, with approval of the U. S. Attorney General, for clemency had been totally suppressed; that the New York Times revealed that a "European round-up of opinion supports the ROSENBERGS' cry of innocence," and contained excerpts from a statement released by ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG from their cell in Sing Sing death house together with statements by ALBERT EINSTEIN and Judge JEROME N. FRANK, U. S. Court of Appeals. The leaflet ended with a personal appeal:

"We appeal to you to examine your conscience. Human life is too precious to sacrifice without the most careful study and consideration. We appeal to you to add your weight behind the time-honored American tradition that an individual is innocent until proven guilty. THE ELECTRIC CHAIR CANNOT KILL THE DOUBTS IN THE ROSENBERG CASE!

"We appeal to you: Add your voice NOW to the sentiments of Pope Pius XII, leaders of 28 Protestant dominations and leading World rabbis.

"Write or wire President Eisenhower to reconsider and grant clemency to the Rosenbergs.

"Write or wire U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell to support the Rosenberg Petition for a hearing by the Supreme Court.

"THERE IS NO APPEAL FROM THE GRAVE!" U

b2

b1

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

WORKER

The Worker is an east coast Communist newspaper. )

REGINA ALLEN

REGINA ALLEN was a member of the CP, Phoenix, Arizona, )

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

BERNARD JACKSON

BERNARD JACKSON is a member of the CP in Phoenix, Arizona. )

[REDACTED]

b2

[REDACTED]

b1

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

OLLIN FISHER

OLLIN FISHER is a member of the Communist Party, Phoenix, Arizona. (U)

[REDACTED] b2

On June 5, 1953, WAYNARD DALE ALLEN was out soliciting funds for the ROSENBERG case. (U)

[REDACTED] b7D

On June 7, 1953, M. D. ALLEN passed out a mimeographed leaflet which was put out by the PCSR, P. O. Box 3695, Phoenix. At the bottom of the leaflet was a telegram directed to the President of the United States with a blank space for the signature of the signer. (U)

[REDACTED] b7D

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**E. Visit of EMANUEL BLOCK to Arizona  
and the ROSENBERG Children's Trust Fund**

On a letter-head of the CSJRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York, N. Y. under the caption of "PRESS RELEASE" and dated July 1, it was announced that "Death House Letters", the book of letters by ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG which were written to each other, to their family, and to their attorney, EMANUEL BLOCK, was going into its second printing. All profits from the book, published by the Jero Publishing Company of New York and selling for \$1.00 each, were to go to the ROSENBERG children. It was stated that nearly all of the first edition were sold out in advance of publication and that the second printing would total 50,000 copies.)

b2

b1

b1

b1



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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

On November 29, 1953, the Tucson Committee for the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund held a meeting at the Jack and Jill Cafe, 73 South Meyer, Tucson. Fifty persons attended. EMANUEL BLOCK Attorney, New York, N. Y. and Defense Attorney for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, was featured as guest speaker.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BLOCK's topic of discussion was the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund. He discussed McCarthyism and declared it was more than just a man but a philosophy. He declared he felt the full impact of McCARTHY during the ROSENBERG trial. He discussed the ROSENBERG trial, criticized the F.B.I. as a fascist gestapo and discussed the ROSENBERG children and their trials and tribulations. He further declared that MORTON SOBELL was innocent. U b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (IUMMSW)

The IUMMSW was described by GEORGE MORRIS in the Worker, March 28, 1954, Page 3, Column 1, as follows: "The Union that embodies the best militant Progressive traditions of American labor. A union the CIO expelled due to

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alleged Communist domination of its policies". The Worker is the Sunday edition of the Daily Worker, east coast Communist newspaper. U

On November 29, 1953, a dinner meeting of the Tucson Committee for the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund was held in Tucson. Approximately 75 persons attended. Mrs. MEYER MASLOW introduced the guest speaker EMANUEL BLOCK, Defense Attorney for the ROSENBERGS. BLOCK spoke about the ROSENBERG trial and the trust fund being set up for the education for the ROSENBERG children. BLOCK criticized former President TRUMAN, President EISENHOWER, Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY and the F.B.I. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Copies of the book "Death House Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" were sold. U b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PX 100-4233

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

MEYER BAUM

AKA MIKE BAUM and MICHAEL BAUM

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] furnished the 1946 CP membership cards of MIKE BAUM  
and his wife EDITH BAUM.

[REDACTED] found the CP membership cards issued  
in the names of MIKE and EDITH BAUM. The 1946 card number  
38902 of the CP of the United States of America, was issued  
to MIKE BAUM, Phoenix, Arizona, on November 19, 1945. ✓

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

a meeting [REDACTED] DON ROTHENBERG spoke at

ROTHENBERG, who spoke from 20 to 30 minutes, stated he was traveling about the U. S. in the defense of MORTON SOBELL and is trying to have MORTON SOBELL moved to another penitentiary from Alcatraz. ROTHENBERG stated that Alcatraz was a prison for prisoners who had committed only the worst crimes and not for a person like MORTON SOBELL. ROTHENBERG stated he had become interested in the ROSENBERG case because of the similarity of their last names. He read about the trial and found that the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL had been convicted on false information. ROTHENBERG stated he was contacting various people among the Christian people, and denied he was representing any organization but SOBELL directly. U

On the evening of December 10, 1954, DON ROTHENBERG spoke at a meeting at 1734 East Broadway, Phoenix, and approximately 35 persons attended. YETTA LAND introduced ROTHENBERG. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

H. Visit of Haven Perkins to Arizona in June 1955

HAVEN PERKINS

HAVEN PERKINS has been a member of the CP for a number of years and as of March 15, 1955, was a member of the Industrial Area, St. Louis, Missouri. U

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The purpose of the trip was to recruit new members, to solicit donations for the National Headquarters and to open new territories for the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee.

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

PX 100-4333

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

HARRY STAMLER

On March 17, 1953, HARRY STAMLER, Scottsdale, Arizona, admitted membership in the Young Communist League in New York, New York in 1940 and the CP in late 1945 after his discharge from the U. S. Army. He was assigned to the Utica Youth Branch of the Crown Heights section of the CP, Brooklyn, New York. After moving to Denver in 1947 his CP membership was transferred there. He stated that in the spring of 1950 he was voluntarily expelled from the CP, Denver, Colorado. ( )

Special Agents, F.B.I.  
(3/17/53)

FLORENCE STAMLER

FLORENCE STAMLER admitted on June 13, 1953, that she joined the CP in Boulder, Colorado in 1946 under her then married name of FLORENCE DITTMER and until the spring of 1950 she paid CP dues and took an active part in CP activities. ( )

Special Agents, F.B.I.  
(3/16/53)

[REDACTED] stated a meeting had been held as a tribute to ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HAVEN PERKINS and RUTH ROSENTHAL called on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PERKINS attempted to outline the [REDACTED]

b7D

**ROSENBERG case**

PERKINS advised that he had been chairman of the Rosenberg-Sobell Committee in St. Louis, Missouri, had formerly taught at Harvard University and was now a union organizer in St. Louis, Missouri. He said JOHN WEXLEY's book on the Rosenberg Case had completely exonerated SOBELL and the ROSENBERGS and showed how the Government witnesses had lied. PERKINS advised that during his stay in Tucson, he had talked to several groups, including ministers and attorneys regarding the MORTON SOBELL case. He gave the specific objective of the Sobell Committee as (1) to get Sobell out of Alcatraz and a new trial for him and (2) to get as many people as possible to write the United States Senator who has recently formed a committee for the Preservation of Civil Liberties with the objective of having ELIZABETH BENTLEY'S testimony discredited.

While HAVEN PERKINS was in Tucson, he passed out copies of the booklet "Atomic Scientist, Dr. HAROLD UREY, Asks Justice for MORTON SOBELL."

I. Visit of DON ROTHENBERG to Arizona in July 1956

On July 2, 1956, a large group of 34 persons gathered at 3201 East Lester Street, Tucson, to hear DON ROTHENBERG. RUTH ROSENTHAL spoke first and explained about the Morton Sobell Committee and then said "Don will tell you the rest". ROTHENBERG stated he, RUTH ROSENTHAL and ROSE MASLOW had seen lots of influential people on July 1, 1956 and all he asked of them was to read the pamphlets about SOBELL and then the Sobell Committee would call on them to see if they would sign their names to a letter that was to be sent to the President. ROTHENBERG advised that two days before the execution of the ROSENBERGS, he was leading a committee of 300 persons in front of the White House, Washington, D. C. Two days later the ROSENBERGS were "murdered". They also talked about how SOBELL was kidnapped and beaten by the F.B.I., that the Sobell Committee can prove Sobell was innocent and that they will have a hard fight but in the end they are going to win. He explained the reason they were having such a hard time is that if they get SOBELL out of Alcatraz it will prove that the ROSENBERGS were innocent and that the U. S. Government murdered them. He explained that the ROSENBERG children are being brought up to be proud of their parents but all of this takes a lot of money. He asked that the people at the meeting give twice the



PX 100-4333

amount they originally intended to give. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Various pamphlets prepared by the NCSJMS  
were distributed. ()

b1

Miscellaneous

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

MINNIE PAPPAS

MINNIE PAPPAS was a member of, was active and held positions in the CP, Phoenix from [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] U

[REDACTED] b7D

MINNIE PAPPAS was a member of the Thomas Jefferson Club of the CP as of May 23, 1947. U

T-8 (5/23/47)

ROBERT MOORE

ROBERT MOORE was a member of the CP in Phoenix since 1947 and has attended CP meetings in Phoenix. U

Tp8

The booklet entitled "The Rosenbergs, Their Story ..." published by the LACSJRC contains a number of items. On Page 42 of this booklet, the following comprised 1/10 of a page:

"The following is a copy of a telegram sent to ETHEL ROSENBERG on Mother's Day from Phoenix, Arizona: 'Please accept hearty greetings on Mother's Day with Our Sincere Wishes That Your Unparalleled Spirit in Fighting a Worthwhile Fight Although With Your Back to the Wall Will Soon be Rewarded by Clemency Followed by Complete Vindication.' PHOENIX COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS, Post Office Box 3695- Phoenix, Arizona."

[REDACTED] b7D

Space in the booklet "The Rosenbergs, Their Story..." sold at \$100 per page. U

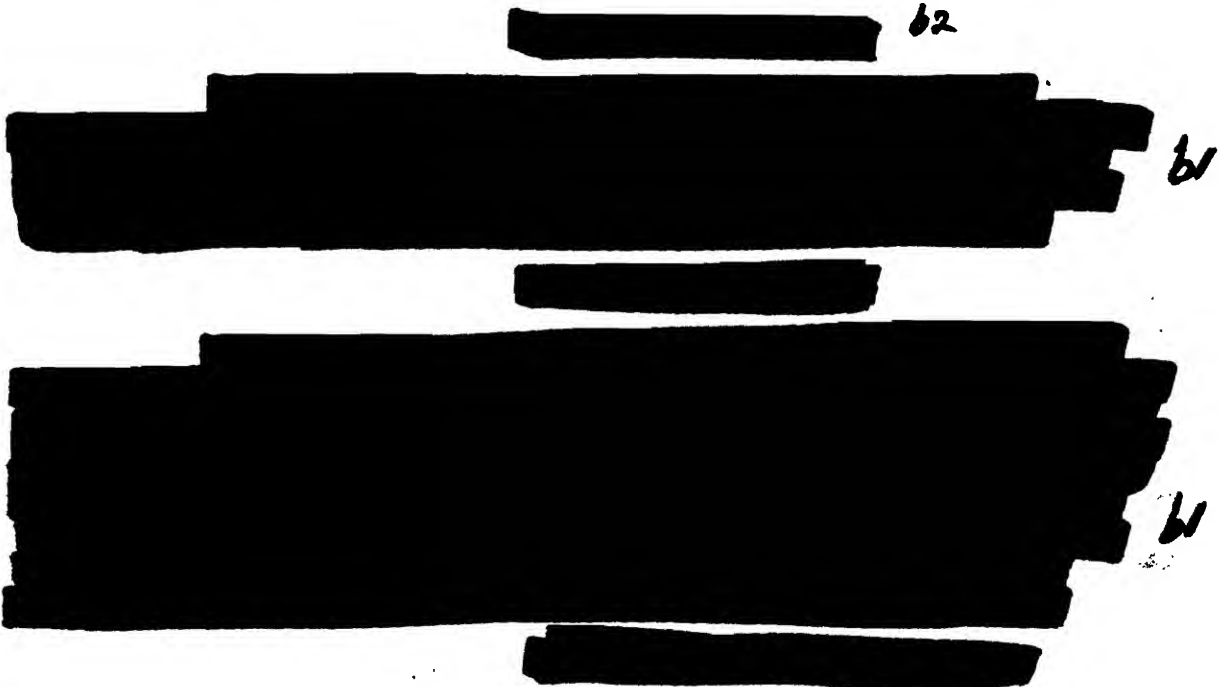
[REDACTED] b7D

PX 100-4333



IV. ACTIVITIES OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS  
ON BEHALF OF THE ROSENBERG CASE

A mimeographed sheet dated December 18, 1952, was sent out by the National Office of the Progressive Party and was directed to "All State Directors; All Members of the National Committee". This sheet suggested every member of the Progressive Party act to urge the President of the U. S. to give executive clemency to the ROSENBERGS. U



PX 100-4333

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

Progressive Party (PP)

The National Committee, CP, U. S. A., in issuing its final text of the "Resolution Growing Out of the Presidential Elections" in "Political Affairs" issue of July, 1953, states in substance that in 1948 the CP helped stimulate the formation of the Progressive Party and correctly supported the Progressive Party through the 1952 elections. It then states, "However, the mistake our Party made was to confuse this task with the historic task of forming a new mass party of the people. As a consequence, there existed the wrong estimate that the formation of the PP represented something more than the simple emergence of an important fighting force for peace; that it represented the emergence of a great mass people's Party". As a result of this reasoning, the resolution concludes that the "PP, the CP and other progressive forces" must unite in a broad mass front coalition. The

PP in Arizona in 1950 and 1952 was organized and dominated by CP leaders in Arizona. U

b2

**b7D**

670

PX 100-4333

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

## VI. CONTRIBUTIONS

### A. Contributions to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

The financial transactions of the checking account of the NCSJRC maintained at the Chase National Bank, Time Square, 41st Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York, were checked through the assistance of T-32 and T-33 and the following deposits of interest to the Phoenix Division were noted:

(It is noted that this information should not be made public except following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. It is further noted that T-32 and T-33 could furnish no information as to the identity of any cash contributions to the committee's account.)

Date of Deposit by NCSJRC	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
10/31/52	\$ 22.50	RUTH ROSENTHAL	So. Ariz. Bk. & Trust Co., Tucson
11/19/52	15.00	IRENE C. KOSZTIN	Valley Nat'l. Bk., Tucson

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Date of Deposit by NCSJRC	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
12/19/52	\$ 5.00	PAULINE ROSENBLATT	So. Ariz. Bk. & Trust Co., Tucson
		T-32	
2/20/53	100.00	R. ROSENTHAL	U.S. Post Money Order, 12-92,364,384, Tucson
2/26/53	5.00	E. W. THEINERT	Valley Nat'l. Bk., Tucson
		T-32	
6/16/53	75.00	B. JACKSON	U.S. Post Money Order, 2,588,251. Phoenix
		T-32	
7/10/53	50.00	ABRAHAM KASTEL	Valley Nat'l. Bk., Downtown Office, Tucson
		T-32	
10/14/53	5.50	M. D. ALLEN	Valley Nat'l. Bk., Phoenix
12/7/53	10.00	"	"
		T-32	
1/4/54	15.00	A. HART	Bank Money Order #31878, 1st Nat'l. Bk. of Ariz., Phoenix
		T-32	

PX 100-4333

Date of Deposit by NCSJRC	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
6/17/54	\$ 10.00	SARAH DINOWITZ	So. Ariz. Bk. & Trust Co., Tucson

T-33

B. Contributions to the Rosenberg  
Book Committee

On July 14, 1953, a checking account was opened at the Times Square Branch of the Chase National Bank, New York City, in the name of the Rosenberg Book Committee, 1050 6th Avenue, New York, New York. U

T-32

The "National Guardian" dated June 15, 1953, stated that the "Death House Letters of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, a one dollar book of the letters of the couple to each other, their children, their attorneys and others, came off the press June 11. Published by the Jero Publishing Co. The book is distributed by the NCSJRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York City. Profits will be held in trust for the ROSENBERG children, MICHAEL and ROBBIE". U

Date of Deposit by Rosenberg Book Committee	Amount	Remitter	Method of Payment
7/14/53	\$ 20.00	B. JACKSON	U.S. Postal Money Order, 12-15,443,124, Phoenix

T-32

VII. LITERATURE RECEIVED IN PHOENIX

[REDACTED]



PX 100-4333

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

Four page leaflet captioned "Has an Innocent Man been Sentenced to Living Death in Alcatraz because of 'A-Spy' Hysteria?". The leaflet stated that the article therein was "re-printed from the 'National Guardian' as a public Service by the National Committee to Secure

PX 100-4333

Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue,  
New York 18, New York". U

[REDACTED] b2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

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Pamphlet entitled "Why the Persecution of These Two Small Children". U

Several press releases considering new evidence in the MORTON SOBELL case. U

Brief No. 497 in the Supreme Court of the U. S., October, 1953, which pertained to the MORTON SOBELL case. U

[REDACTED] b2

The following literature put out by the NCSJMSRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York, was distributed in the Phoenix area:

1. Leaflet dated November 30, 1953, entitled "The Sobells Remember Thanksgiving, 1952".
2. Mimeographed copy of a letter directed to "A Request to the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate - to Investigate the Conduct of the U. S. Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case". U

[REDACTED] b2

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

A mimeographed leaflet under the caption of the CSJMSRC, 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, New York, was entitled "THE ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBELL AND THE OPPENHEIMER CASE" and consisted of a two page statement concerning these cases. It called for a new trial for SOBELL, his transfer from Alcatraz, an investigation of the U. S. Attorney General's Office and the public to support these three steps. U

[REDACTED] b2

PX 100-4333

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

Mimeographed copy of a letter written by MORTON SOBELL's mother, put out by the NCSJMSRC, New York, appealing to New York State's four major political parties and urging SOBELL's removal from Alcatraz. U

Mimeographed copy of a summary of an article in the 1954 Columbia Law Review entitled "The Rosenberg Case". U

[REDACTED] b2

[REDACTED]

b1

1. Four page mimeographed pamphlet captioned "Why is Morton Sobell in Alcatraz?"
2. Four page mimeographed pamphlet captioned "Summary of Article in 1954 Columbia Law Review, page 219, entitled 'The Rosenberg Case: Some reflections on Federal Criminal Law' as it pertains to the case of Morton Sobell".

[REDACTED]

b1

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4. Press release for December 31 captioned "Permission Given for Sobell Children to Visit Father in Alcatraz for First Time".

5. Press release dated December 27 captioned "Sobell's Life Endangered in Alcatraz, Wife tells Eisenhower in Plea for Transfer. Man who assaulted Communist Leader Robert Thompson Robert Thompson now in Alcatraz Prison with Morton Sobell". The text of Mrs. SOBELL's letter to the President was attached.

6. Press release, undated, captioned "Helen Sobell wins right to Speak at Minnesota U: 200 attend and 30 sign telegram to Bennett. Dean gives in to Student Demands to Hear Mrs. Sobell".

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

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[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

A copy of a mimeographed leaflet entitled "A New Project to Educate Thousands and to Help You Raise Your Fund Quota Toward the Sobell Campaign", advised that a new journal is being prepared for the second anniversary of the death of the ROSENBERGS. The leaflet proposed that every committee and group of SOBELL supporters throughout the country sponsor a portion of the booklet or journal which would cost at the rate of \$250.00 per page. There would be no advertisements, but at the bottom of the page would be "This page sponsored by (name of committee, organization, union, group or individual)". The leaflet requested advice by May 6, 1955, as to how much you intend to sponsor. U

[REDACTED] b2

[REDACTED] b1

These booklets contained Memorial Certificates in memory of the ROSENBERGS, "to make known the truth by legal steps, literature, newspaper ads, and public meetings and in the amounts of \$1.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00, which were issued by the CSJMS. U

[REDACTED] b1

By mimeographed letter dated May 27, 1955, captioned "Memo to Committees", the NCSJMS, 1050 6th Avenue, New York, New York, advised that JOHN WEXLEY's book The Judgment of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is coming off the press; enclosed memorial certificate booklets with which to raise money; reported on memorial meetings

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to be held and enclosed a copy of the songs "Come Place a Red Rose" and "My Loved One" by EDITH SEGAL, published by the CSJMS. U

Twenty-five copies of a four page printed pamphlet publicizing the book The Judgment of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg by JOHN WEXLEY, together with an order form. U

Reprint from the Columbia Law Review, volume 54, page 219, February, 1954, of the article "The Rosenberg Case: Some Reflections on Federal Criminal Law". U

b2

b1

b1

By letter dated November 4, 1955, the CSJMS wrote that on November 1, 1955, the Committee moved to a new and larger office at 940 Broadway. At the same time, the letter stated that it gives "us an opportunity to remind you of the enormous financial load carried by the National Committee . . . And we need help". U

b2

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"Making News - A Guide to Publicity", published by the NCSJMS, 940 Broadway, New York, New York, reported on various items of publicity throughout the U. S. and what can be done by local committees and groups to publicize the SOBELL case. Mention was made of the speeches by U. S. Senator WILLIAM LANGER who favored the SOBELL case and also JOHN WEXLEY's book. U

[REDACTED] b2

Twenty copies of an eight page printed pamphlet entitled "U. S. Senator William Langer Asks Justice for Morton Sobell", published by the CSJMS, New York, New York, were received in Phoenix. It concerns a speech made by Senator LANGER on behalf of MORTON SOBELL on September 29, 1955. U

[REDACTED] b2

[REDACTED] b1

Volumes 1 and 2 of the transcript of record filed June 7, 1952, in the Supreme Court of the U. S., October Term, 1951, in the case No. 111, JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, Petitioners, vs. U. S., and case No. 112, MORTON SOBELL, Petitioner, vs. U. S., in connection with their petitions for writs of Certiorari. U

[REDACTED] b1



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

By letter dated April 3, 1956, from DAVID ALMAN, NCSJMS, New York, it was stated that April 11 was MORTON SOBELL's birthday and suggested birthday greetings be sent to him by as many individuals as possible. SOBELL's address was given as Prison No. 996, Alcatraz, California. U

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

PX 100-4333

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

"Publicity Guide for the Case of Morton Sobell,  
issued by the CSJMS, 940 Broadway, New York City, con-  
sisting of thirteen pages mimeographed. U

[REDACTED]

b2

[REDACTED]

b1

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Special Agent to whom HAROLD EISENBERG admitted his CP membership on September 4, 1943, was SA HERMAN E. TICKEL, who was then assigned to Phoenix. U

The Special Agents to whom FLORENCE STAMLER admitted CP membership on March 16, 1953, and to whom HARRY STAMLER admitted CP membership on March 17, 1953, were SAS HENRY F. GRADY and CALVIN W. EVANS. U

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and "T" symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where identities of the sources must be concealed. U

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date or Description of Meeting and/or Activity	Type of Report & Agent Receiving	File & Serial Where Located
T-1	NY 426-S	Dec., 1953 - NCSJRC Documentation	
T-2	CSNY 48-S	Dec., 1953 - NCSJRC Documentation	
T-3	[REDACTED]		670
T-4	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

PX 100-4333

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD.)

Identity of Source	Date or Description of Meeting and/or Activity	Type of Report & Agent Receiving	File & Serial Where Located
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T-6	[REDACTED] b7D		100-4333-7
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T-7

b1 -

T-8 PX 800\* 11/15/46 (Characterization of ARCHIE LAND)  
12/11/46, 2/15/47 and 4/12/47  
(Characterization of WILLIAM CASOS TAYLOR)  
5/23/47 (Characterization of MINNIE PAPPAS)  
Characterization of ROBERT MOORE

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

PX 100-4333

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD.)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date or Description of Meeting and/or Activity</u>	<u>Type of Report &amp; Agent Receiving</u>	<u>File &amp; Serial Where Located</u>
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T-9

b7D

T-10

b1

T-11

(request)

b7D

100-108A-175

T-12 WILLIAM WISE, Superintendent,  
U. S. Post Office, University  
Station, Tucson, Arizona (policy)

100-108A-167

T-13

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

PX 100-4333

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD.)

Identity of Source	Date or Description of Meeting and/or Activity	Type of Report & Agent Receiving	File & Serial Where Located
T-13 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
b7D	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
T-14 [REDACTED]			b7D
T-15 PH 7	Characterization of JENNIE GITMAN		
T-16 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] b7D		100-108A-211
	(request)		
T-17 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		b7D
T-18 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] b7D		100-4333-5
	(request)		
T-19 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
b7D	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
T-20 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] b7D		[REDACTED]
	(request)		[REDACTED]
T-21 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] b7D		[REDACTED]
	(request)		[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FX 100-4333

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD.)

Identity of Source	Date or Description of Meeting and/or Activity	Type of Report & Agent Receiving	File & Serial Where Located
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T-22	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	b7D
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T-23	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	b7D
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T-24	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100-4333-190
	[REDACTED]	b7D	100-4333-225

T-25	[REDACTED] (request)	b7D	[REDACTED]
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T-26	[REDACTED] (request)	b7D	[REDACTED]
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T-27	[REDACTED]	b7D	100-4333-69
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T-28	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED] b1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

T-29	[REDACTED] (request)	b7D	[REDACTED]
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T-30	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

T-31	[REDACTED] (request)	b7D	100-4333-85
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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

PX 100-4333

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD.)

LOS ANGELES AND CHICAGO DIVISIONS (INFORMATION)

Copies are being furnished to Los Angeles and Chicago Divisions inasmuch as it contains information of interest to these Divisions. U

REFERENCES

Bureau letter to Phoenix dated 11/27/56.  
Phoenix airtels to the Bureau dated 1/2/57  
and 1/24/57.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE



Julius Rosenberg Et. AL.

Multiple Referral

Department of Energy

U. S. Army Intelligence Agency

No. 40

APPEAL ADDRESSES

Adjutant General

Office of the Secretary of the Army  
Attention: General Counsel  
Washington, D. C. 20310

Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force  
c/o AFOSI/DADF  
Washington, D. C. 20314

Agriculture

Mr. Thomas F. McBride  
Inspector General  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Room 247E  
Administration Building  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Army

Office of the Secretary of the Army  
Attention: General Counsel  
Washington, D. C. 20310

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Assistant to the Director  
Room 2232  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20226

APPEAL ADDRESSES

Civil Service Commission

Mr. Donald J. Biglin  
Assistant Executive Director  
Freedom of Information and Privacy  
United States Civil Service Commission  
1900 E Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20415

Coast Guard

United States Coast Guard  
Department of Transportation  
4007th Street, S. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20590

Commerce

Freedom of Information Appeal  
Assistant Secretary for Industry and Trade  
United States Commerce Department  
Washington, D. C. 20230

Customs

Assistant Commissioner of Customs  
Office of Regulations and Rulings  
United States Customs Service  
1301 Constitution Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20229

Department of Energy

Department of Energy Headquarters  
Department of Energy Appeal Panel  
Freedom of Information Officer  
Washington, D. C. 20545

AGENCIES--

Department of Energy  
U.S. Army Intelligence Agency

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PACKET # 40

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30

3/15/52

CG report to HQ w/  
copy of corrected pages

30/4

30/4

" " " "

30

3/15/52

copy of above report w/  
transmissional page. (Best copy)

24/1

24/1

# BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TITLE CLAYTON J. JAY, Applicant, 1st Corps, Department of the Army, Ft. Proving Ground, Maryland	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/18, 29, 2/27/54 3-3, 12, 11/54	MADE BY SA [redacted]
CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF [redacted]		EMPLOYEE

FACTS:

Investigation based upon request of Chicago T-1, another government agent who conducts personnel and security investigations, by reason of information reflecting that JREI had been affiliated with numerous Communist front and Communist dominated organizations. Professional and social acquaintances and neighbors believe JREI and family unquestionably loyal to United States, and strongly opposed to Communism and Soviet Russia. Professional and social acquaintances advise that JREI, a humanitarian and "champion of civil rights" acknowledges fact he was "duped" into becoming affiliated with numerous Communist organizations. Above advised JREI presently hesitant in joining any organizations for fear they may be infiltrated with Communists. Numerous newspaper articles report JREI anti-Communist and anti-Russian. One informant believes JREI still an easy prey for Communist front agents and he may possibly furnish secret information. Other Chicago informant is unable to furnish any information indicating JREI or family possibly disloyal to the U. S. No criminal record. Credit favorable.

- RUC -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 1 - Bureau (100-34744) (RM)
- 1 - Baltimore (Info)
- 3 - Chicago (100-4659) (2 - 116-1736)

121-34744-30

SEE [redacted]

REC'D	
MAY 2 1962	
CO. 10	3/11/62
REC'D	3/11/62
ANS.	3/11/62
BY:	3/11/62

*Handwritten signature*

121-34744-30

REFERENCE

Bulet to Chicago dated February 12, 1952.  
Baltimore teletype to Bureau, New York and  
Chicago dated March 5, 1952.  
Chicago teletype to Bureau and Knoxville  
dated March 7, 1952.

121-34744-30

ARMY HAYTON UREY  
Applicant - Ordnance Corps  
Department of the Army  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland  
MONTHLY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

March 15, 1952  
Chicago, Illinois

1 PERSONAL HISTORY

The following information was contained in applicant's loyalty form dated October 23, 1951:

Name	HAROLD HAYTON UREY
Social Security No.	126-2 -3876
Passport Number	383360
Date and place of birth	April 11, 1893, Delaware, Indiana
Spouse's full name	FRIDLA DANK
Date and place of birth	February 28, 1898, Greensburg, Kansas
Organizations	American Chemical Society, American Physical Society, National Academy of Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, Glasgow; American Academy of Arts and Sciences Franklin Institute (honorary member) Royal Canadian Academy (honorary member) Academie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux Arts de Belgique (honorary member) French Chemical Society (honorary member) Christian Michelson Institute, Bergen (corresponding member) Royal Irish Academy (honorary member) National Institute of Sciences of India (honorary fellow) Chemical Society, London (honorary fellow) Royal Institution, London (honorary member)



Residences during past  
ten years

1941-1945, 355 Highwood Avenue,  
Leonia, New Jersey  
1945-1947, 5442 Hyde Park  
Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois  
1947-present, 4900 Greenwood  
Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Employers during past  
ten years

1929-1945, Columbia University,  
New York 27, New York  
1945-present, University of  
Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

## II BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

This investigation is based upon the specific request of Chicago T-1, another government agency which conducts personnel and security investigations, by reason of information developed during an applicant-type investigation conducted in 1947, which reflected that HAROLD CLAYTON UREY had been affiliated with numerous Communist front and Communist dominated organizations. T-1 requested that investigation be conducted concerning UREY's activities since 1947.

## III RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Upon recontact Chicago T-1 was unable to furnish any additional information. Information contained in the files of Chicago T-1 has been utilized during the course of this investigation.

University of Chicago, 5800 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago,  
Illinois

Mr. WARREN C. JOHNSON, Professor and Chairman, Department of Chemistry, Associate Dean of Division Physical Sciences and Scientific Advisor on Argonne National Laboratory, advised that HAROLD CLAYTON UREY has been a distinguished service professor, Department of Chemistry and Institute of Nuclear Studies since September, 1945. Mr. JOHNSON also stated that he is well acquainted with Mr. UREY and the entire UREY family. Mr. JOHNSON added that he has been a professional and social acquaintance of Mr. UREY for a number of years and considers him to be one of the most loyal United States citizens that he has ever known.

Mr. JOHNSON added that inasmuch as UREY is an outstanding scientist he is frequently requested for public appearances and sponsorship for various organizations throughout the United States. Mr. JOHNSON also stated that inasmuch as UREY is a former Nobel prize winner for his work with "hydrogen and water," UREY is also well known to scientists.

in foreign countries. He said that UREY spends considerable time in speaking engagements and during the spring of 1951 Dr. UREY accepted an invitation to Palestine where he contributed a series of lectures in dedication of the Scientific Institute of Palestine. According to Mr. JOHNSON, Dr. UREY was in Europe for approximately one or two months in fulfillment of the above mentioned request and has possibly delivered lectures in other parts of Europe, principally in Great Britain. He also stated that approximately two years ago Dr. UREY was invited to Stockholm, Sweden where he also delivered a series of lectures. Mr. JOHNSON stated that Dr. UREY is hesitant in accepting invitations to foreign countries and he also does not accept all invitations to speak at scientific gatherings throughout the United States. He said that Dr. UREY believes that he has been "duped" in the past by various organizations which he later found to be Communist infiltrated and Communist dominated organizations.

He said that Dr. UREY considers himself to be a "humanitarian and champion of civil rights" and for these reasons in the past unhesitatingly accepted various invitations and allowed his name to be affiliated with various organizations which presumably were synonymous with Dr. UREY's humanitarian and civil rights convictions. Mr. JOHNSON stated that Dr. UREY has been invited to France by Dr. JOLIOT - ~~CURIE~~, admitted member of the Communist Party and Atomic Scientist, but Dr. UREY states that he is not interested in discussion with Dr. JOLIOT - CURIE inasmuch as CURIE is a known member of the Communist Party and Dr. UREY does not wish to have any contact with known members of the Communist Party. He, however, stated that should Dr. UREY have any contact with Dr. JOLIOT - CURIE or any other Communist Party member, he feels certain that Dr. UREY would not divulge any secret information nor would he perform any act which would endanger the security of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON also stated that Dr. UREY was a strong adherent to world government since the end of World War II and until approximately 1947. He added that Dr. UREY believed that world government was the only solution for control of the Atomic Bomb but during 1947, at which time Soviet Russia declined to accept the proposal of the United States for international control of the Atomic Bomb, Dr. UREY has come to the conclusion that the United States cannot perform any acts of cooperation with the Soviet Union. He stated that Dr. UREY is presently interested in an Atlantic Union Pact with the democratic nations in opposition to Communism and Soviet Russia. He repeatedly states publicly and among

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his close professional and social associates that he has come to the conclusion that two forms of government, namely the Communist form of government in Soviet Russia and the democratic form of government in the United States, cannot survive together. In connection with the above statements by Dr. UREY, he now proposes an increased stock pile of Atomic Bombs and the development of a super bomb, commonly known as the Hydrogen Bomb, which can in turn be used as a "safety valve" against possible Communist aggression.

Mr. JOHNSON advised that Dr. UREY is extremely vociferous. Mr. JOHNSON, however, stated that although Dr. UREY is extremely vociferous, he does not discuss intricate and possible secret, technical knowledge that he possesses. He said that UREY is in favor of security precautions within important sites and projects in which the United States has an interest and favors prosecution of individuals who misuse the trust placed by the United States Government. He added that Dr. UREY favors the prosecution of leading members of the Communist Party insofar as he has now come to the conclusion that the Communist Party seeks the violent overthrow of the United States Government and any individuals affiliated with the CP should be considered enemies of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON stated that Dr. UREY is often times misquoted especially in his having been formerly affiliated with numerous Communist front and Communist dominated organizations where all purposes were not originally known by Dr. UREY. Mr. JOHNSON concluded his remarks by stating that during his long friendship and professional acquaintanceship with Dr. UREY he has come to the conclusion that Dr. UREY is completely loyal to the United States and desirous of furnishing his immense scientific knowledge towards the betterment and maintenance of the present form of government within the United States.

The Communist Party has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Mr. THORFIN R. HOGNESS, Professor, Department of Chemistry and Director of the Chicago Midway Laboratory, advised that he has been a close friend and associate, both professionally and socially, for a number of years. Mr. HOGNESS stated that he is also well acquainted with all members of Dr. UREY's family and considers the entire family to be unquestionably loyal to the United States.

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Mr. HOGNESS stated that Dr. UREY openly admits former affiliations with numerous organizations which were later found to be Communist front and Communist dominated organizations. He, however, stated that Dr. UREY was sincere in allowing his name to be affiliated with so called Communist front and Communist dominated organizations because he believed that some of these organizations were actually interested in the welfare of the individual and the security of the United States. He stated that soon after Dr. UREY found these organizations to be Communist fronts or Communist dominated, he immediately withdrew from such organizations.

Mr. HOGNESS explained that he, Dr. UREY and several other prominent scientists had allowed their name to be affiliated with the Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions immediately following the end of World War II. He explained that he, Dr. UREY and other prominent scientists truly believed that the Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was sincere in a program planned to inform the people of the world of the dangers of the Atomic Bomb. He stated that he, Dr. UREY, and these other scientists sincerely believed that the Atomic Bomb is an extremely dangerous weapon which could annihilate the people of the world and if possible should be well explained to the world. He said that during approximately 1946, Dr. UREY found that the National Office of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was more interested in the interest of the Communist Party and they were using the names of HAROLD UREY and other scientists as a promotion for their personal interest within the Communist Party. He said that Dr. UREY and himself gathered with other scientists in the Chicago area in protest of the Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which they found to actually be governed by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, a Communist front organization.

Mr. HOGNESS further stated that immediately at the end of World War II, Dr. UREY and other scientists believed that the United States and Soviet Russia could peacefully settle their differences and presume cooperative measures in relation to the control of the Atomic Bomb. According to Mr. HOGNESS Dr. UREY no longer believed that any cooperative measure could be accomplished with the Soviet Union inasmuch as the Soviet Union is only interested in Communist control of the entire world and are not cooperating in any sense with the

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government of the United States. Mr. HOGNESS stated that since 1947 at which time international control of the Atomic Bomb was proposed to Soviet Russia and declined by that country, Dr. UREY has been extremely bitter in his attacks against Soviet Russia. He stated that Dr. UREY will not take part in any measures of cooperation with Soviet Russia at the present time. He added that Dr. UREY was presently primarily interested in fully developing the United States scientific research with the Hydrogen Bomb and the building of an Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb stock pile which will show Soviet Russia that the United States is so strong that it would be "suicide for Communism to attempt infiltration within the United States."

Mr. HOGNESS added that Dr. UREY is honest, sincere and outspoken in support of the principles involving human liberties and rights. He stated that along these lines Dr. UREY receives numerous invitations for speaking engagements and possible organizational affiliation. He, however, stated that Dr. UREY is at the present time hesitant to affiliate himself with any questionable group inasmuch as he feels that he had been previously "duped" into affiliation with organizations which later developed to be Communist fronts or Communist dominated. He added that Dr. UREY is often misquoted in reference to his support of security regulations within the United States. According to Mr. HOGNESS, Dr. UREY is actually in strong favor of security regulations at important and strategic installations which would possibly be presumed confidential work for the United States Government. Mr. HOGNESS added that Dr. UREY is possibly often misquoted in reference to his reported criticism of security regulations and is believed that these criticisms primarily result from Dr. UREY's condemnation of "unjust criticism" which may cause needed scientific trained individuals to refrain from working for the United States Government. He stated that Dr. UREY is, however, in favor of prosecution of any individual found to be disloyal to the United States and he also believes that all individuals working on secret or highly important projects for the United States Government should be thoroughly investigated prior to having access to information involving the security of the United States.

Mr. HOGNESS stated that Dr. UREY has undoubtedly come in contact with individuals who are affiliated with the Communist Party; however, Dr. UREY does not hesitate to admonish such individuals when he finds them to be interested in Communism. Mr. HOGNESS said that he considers all members of Dr. UREY's family to be unquestionably loyal to the United States.

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The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has been cited as a Communist front by the Congressional Committee of Un-American Activities review of the Science and Culture Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and held at New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, house report number 1954, April 26, 1950 (original release April 19, 1949), page 2.

Mr. WALTER H. ZINN, Professor, Department of Physics, University of Chicago and Director, Argonne National Laboratory, advised that he has known Dr. UREY professionally and socially for a number of years. Dr. ZINN stated that Dr. UREY has changed his opinions regarding the joining of various organizations during recent years. He also stated that Dr. UREY has also changed his opinions regarding cooperative measures with all nations of the world regarding Atomic energy and also the interchange of scientific knowledge with all nations of the world. Dr. ZINN stated that Dr. UREY no longer believes the interchange of scientific knowledge with Soviet Russia is possible and he is becoming violently opposed to Soviet Russia and Communism.

Dr. ZINN stated that he does not believe Dr. UREY has ever been a member of the CP or even interested in the philosophy of Communism. He added that Dr. UREY will not knowingly associate with members of the CP at the present time and exposes the belief that Russia plans world domination through Communism and, therefore, the United States must oppose Communist aggression. He stated that UREY is now in favor of preparing for possible conflict with Soviet Russia and thereby desires that the United States continue research on the Hydrogen Bomb with the view of building a large stock pile of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs which could possibly be used in the event of a conflict with Soviet Russia.

Dr. ZINN stated that Dr. UREY was no longer prone to allowing his name to be affiliated with organizations, petitions and so forth, which may be questionable in principle and fundamentals. He stated that UREY hesitates to accept invitations at the present time when previously he accepted most invitations related to scientific gatherings. Dr. ZINN stated that although Dr. UREY has spoken before a number of groups and been in contact with many scientists, UREY has never been known to divulge any secret or confidential information. He described UREY as being an individual who "talks alot but says nothing." Dr. ZINN explained the above expression to mean that although Dr. UREY is vociferous he does not discuss confidential matters.

Dr. ZILK further stated that Dr. JOLIOE - CURIE, noted French Communist and Atomic scientist, has upon occasions invited Dr. UREY to France for special conferences. He said that Dr. UREY has stated that Dr. UREY hesitates to join Dr. JOLIOE - CURIE in discussion because he believes that JOLIOE - CURIE is primarily interested in Communism. Dr. ZILK further states that Dr. UREY is presently more conscious than ever in adopting security measures within government installations performing secret or confidential work.

He stated that Dr. UREY has attacked the House Committee on Un-American Activities upon occasions because he believed the House Committee had possibly made false accusations against a number of scientists as regards their possible interest in Communism. Dr. ZILK added that Dr. UREY was especially critical of the attacks lodged against Dr. DANIEL COHEN, former Director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

He said that Dr. UREY was especially concerned with the number of scientists who refrained from working on government projects due to the fear of being falsely accused of association with Communists or Communist organizations. He, however, stated that Dr. UREY appears to have become more interested in maintaining the security of the United States.

Dr. ZILK concluded his remarks in stating that he has no reason to question the loyalty to the United States of Dr. UREY or any member of UREY's family.

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NEIGHBORHOOD:

4900 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. PAUL RUSSELL, 4901 Greenwood Avenue, advised that she has known the UREY family as neighbors since they moved to 4900 Greenwood Avenue, during 1947. Mrs. RUSSELL stated that activities of the UREY family are unknown to her, however, she has knowledge of Dr. UREY's professional reputation and has always considered the entire UREY family to be loyal American citizens. Mrs. RUSSELL stated that Dr. UREY would not be known in this neighborhood inasmuch as most of this neighborhood has changed during the past years.

Mrs. KATHERINE CONNEL, 4917 Greenwood Avenue, stated that she has known the UREY family since 1949 as neighbors. Mrs. CONNEL stated that according to her contacts with the UREY family she considers them to be loyal American citizens who have no Communist interests whatsoever.

Mrs. EDWARD K. BROWN, 4907 Greenwood Avenue, advised that she has been a neighbor of the UREY family since 1948, and since that time, has casually and socially been acquainted with the family. Mrs. BROWN stated that she has never had any reason to associate Dr. UREY or any member of his family with any un-American activities while on the other hand, she has heard him make repeated remarks indicating distrust of Soviet Russia and Communism. Mrs. BROWN stated that she considered all members of the UREY family to be loyal Americans.

Sister AUGUSTINE of the Maryknoll Sisters Convent, 4906 Greenwood Avenue, advised that she has had limited contacts and conversations with Dr. UREY and his family who have lived next door at 4900 Greenwood since approximately 1947. Sister AUGUSTINE stated that the UREY family has been very friendly and during their limited contacts their conversations have indicated complete loyalty to the United States and no support or allegiance to any foreign government.

During the course of another investigation conducted during 1951, concerning MIRDA REBECCA UREY, an applicant for a government position, Mr. ROBERT ATKINS, 4914 Greenwood Avenue, advised that he had been a neighbor of the UREY family for a year and a half and was casually acquainted with MIRDA UREY. He further stated at that time, that he had no reason to doubt UREY's loyalty to the United States. During 1951,

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Dean of Students, J. R. FAVEY, The College, University of Chicago, advised that he was very well acquainted with the UREY family and he had no reason to question their loyalty to the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Chicago T-2, of known reliability, a well respected and successful individual in the Chicago area, advised that this informant has had frequent contacts with Dr. HAROLD C. UREY. T-2, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that Dr. UREY considers himself to be "a champion of the people against the devastations of the Atomic Bomb" and in this consideration believes in some sort of world government to control the Atomic Bomb and preserve the world civilization.

Chicago T-2 stated that Dr. UREY has for a number of years affiliated himself with questionable organizations which organizations were later found to be Communist infiltrated or Communist controlled. T-2 expressed that this informant is certain that Dr. UREY did not actually have knowledge that these so called Communist infiltrated and controlled organizations were actually front organizations of the Communist Party. According to the informant, Dr. UREY could be termed as a "joiner" who sincerely believes in human rights and liberties.

The informant also stated that Dr. UREY states that he has withdrawn from all organizations which he has found to be Communist infiltrated or controlled and that he will no longer join any organization which he finds to be questionable. T-2, stated however, that Dr. UREY recognizes the fact that he is an outstanding scientist who has received the Nobel Prize award and in this regard remains prone to accepting speaking engagements and other invitations which may later become embarrassing to Dr. UREY. According to the informant, Dr. UREY is outspoken when among other scientists and may possibly unknowingly divulge security information. The informant said that Dr. UREY is basically honest, sincere and a loyal American but because of his past affiliations with questionable organizations, it is felt that Dr. UREY may possibly unknowingly alien himself with other questionable organizations or individuals.

T-2 also stated that Dr. UREY is now bitterly opposed to Communism and Soviet Russia and has repeatedly publicly stated that Soviet Russia cannot be trusted inasmuch as they seek Communist control of the entire world including the United States.

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Chicago T-3, of known reliability, who has a general knowledge of Atomic Scientists in the Chicago area, advised that this informant has been well acquainted with Dr. UREY for a number of years. Chicago T-3, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that Dr. UREY admits joining a number of organizations which were later found to be Communist front organizations but that he no longer is willing to affiliate his name or his person with an organization prior to having definite knowledge that this organization is pro-American and opposed to Communism.

According to Chicago T-3, Dr. UREY at one time believed the United States and Russia could cooperate in preserving world peace but that since 1946 or 1947, Dr. UREY has come to the conclusion that the governments of Soviet Russia and the United States could not survive together and the United States should not cooperate with Soviet Russia in any measure or means.

Chicago T-3 stated that this informant has observed Dr. UREY in attendance at meetings at which Dr. UREY has believed the trend of conversation favors Soviet Russia whereupon he has immediately left these meetings, and refused to have further contact with persons sponsoring such meetings. Chicago T-3 added that Dr. UREY realizes his past mistakes in becoming aligned with questionable organizations and sponsorships but believes that UREY is unquestionably loyal to the United States and more careful than ever in being aligned with any questionable organization or person.

Information contained in the files of Chicago T-4, a government agency conducting personnel investigations, has been utilized during the course of this investigation.

Chicago T-5, of known reliability, who has a general knowledge of Atomic Scientists in the Chicago area, advised that Dr. UREY is fundamentally loyal to the United States. According to T-5, Dr. UREY is outspoken in his views and has freedom of speech and human liberties but he has not given any indication of being interested in Communism or the government of Soviet Russia and according to occasional contacts, this informant has gained the impression that Dr. UREY is unquestionably loyal to the United States.

Information contained in the files of Chicago T-6, an agency engaged in collecting security information in the Chicago area,

have been utilized during the course of this investigation.

Chicago T-7, of known reliability, who has [REDACTED] declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that this informant believes that Dr. UREY was active in past movements. According to the informant, Dr. UREY is believed to have possibly spoken at a church meeting during 1951, exact date not recalled, which meeting was sponsored by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. T-7 was unable to furnish any additional information concerning Dr. UREY's possible attendance at this meeting adding that this informant is not certain of the above details.

The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378, on the Communist "peace" offensive, April 25, 1951, original date April 1, 1951, page 24.

This committee was cited as an organization which was formed as a result of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and it originated according to the letterhead on September 16, 1950, at 30 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, to further the cause of "Communism in the United States" doing "their part in the Moscow campaign."

Chicago T-8, [REDACTED] who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that the National Labor Conference for Peace had been interested in securing Dr. UREY, a well known Atomic Scientist, as a speaker for a gathering of the National Labor Conference for Peace to be held during 1949. According to the informant, this organization was not sure whether Dr. UREY would cooperate and therefore, nothing further was done in this regard.

The National Labor Conference for Peace has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378, on Communist "peace" offensives, April 25, 1951, original date April 1, 1951, page 64.

This citation reflects that the National Labor Conference for Peace was organized with the aid of the Communist controlled unions and Communist labor figures with "the official stamp of the Communist Party" as evidenced by articles in the "Daily Worker" and the "Daily Peoples World."

Information contained in the files of Chicago T-9 and Chicago T-10, government agencies conducting personnel and intelligence investigations, has been utilized during the course of this investigation.

On April 25, 1949, Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, University of Chicago, testified before the State's Seditious Activities Investigation Commission of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, Illinois.

The following is taken from the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission report of proceedings concerning the investigation of the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College.

During Dr. UREY's testimony before the above committee, he requested that he be allowed to explain his views about Communism. On page 266 of the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission proceedings appears the following information which was quoted as being stated by Dr. UREY:

"I think the Communist Party is a conspiratorial party. I believe that it reports directly to Moscow and I believe its objective is to bring a revolution the world over in favor of Communism, by fair means or foul - by foul mostly. I thoroughly abhor the organization and think it has no part in American life. However, I believe in law as administered in the United States. The trial being conducted in New York should give us all information instead of prejudices and beliefs. Perhaps that statement is strong enough on the Communist situation so that no questions on my attitude are necessary. I hope so."

Further in the testimony Dr. UREY offered the following, which is also contained on page 268:

"I was a member of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. You will recall that it met before Russia was attacked by Germany. This was not the Communist Party line. I can't help it if the Communist fellow travelled with me on the Spanish situation. I didn't fellow travel with them. It was the reverse. Since then they have seen fit not to fellow travel with me."

In addition the following questions were asked:

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"Do you know of any subversive organizations?"

"No."

"Communist front organizations?"

"No. I have no FBI at my private command to find out these things but the Association of Scientific Workers was too far left for me and I resigned since the war. The Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions which was the preceding organization to the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, was too far left for me and I resigned. Perhaps you call these Communist front organizations. I merely didn't like them and resigned. Now, that is all I have to say about my activities."

The American Association of Scientific Workers has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, page 318, as "Included among the Communist Fronts represented" in the Win the Peace Conference in Washington, D. C., April 5-7, 1946.

During the course of these proceedings Dr. UREY was asked whether he had a better program for weeding out Communism from the Federal Government other than the President's Loyalty Program.

His reply appears on page 269.

"Oh! I haven't criticized trying to weed them out. I object to organizations being specified as subversive by the Attorney General and then that statement being accepted as though it were the Bible by everybody deciding whether it is right or wrong to belong to the organization. I don't object to the government weeding out Communists."

"The Chicago Daily Tribune", a Chicago daily newspaper, in its issue dated October 24, 1950, page two, column three, reflects an article entitled, "500 Scientists Linked to Reds, McCarthy Says." This article which is datelined October 23, 1950, reflects that Senator Mc CARTHY (R) Wisconsin, charged that at least 500 American Scientists have been openly affiliated with Communist movements "through its deceitful and seditious front organizations."

The article goes on to state that HAROLD C. UREY, Chemistry Professor, University of Chicago, is one of the scientists cited by Mc CARTHY. In the article Mc CARTHY stated that UREY has assailed the Attorney General for criticizing subversive organizations.

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McCARTHY goes on to state that an explanation for this may be the fact that UREY has been affiliated with numerous Communist front organizations including five listed by the Attorney General as Subversive. The article states that Dr. UREY commented in Chicago when told of McCARTHY's charges, "Before the war, I was associated with a number of organizations which went awfully sour. I resigned formally from some, others I just drifted out of. I always have been an outspoken opponent of Communism. I got my membership in those organizations down to experience. I was sure fooled by some people, that is all, and I learned a lot about them. That is all I have to say. I don't think it is very important."

"The Chicago Daily News", a Chicago daily newspaper, in its issue dated January 4, 1952, contained an article entitled, "List Number of Atom Bombs, Urey Urges."

This article goes on to state that Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, Chicago Atomic Scientist, believes we should make public the number of Atom Bombs in our stockpile. UREY states that we are deluding ourselves in thinking we are sitting on a secret.

"The Russians no doubt know how many bombs we have," he said, Thursday night on a TV show.

He was further quoted as stating that many of our security regulations are "foolish" and that he thinks these regulations keep much needed information from American research scientists and thereby impede Atomic progress.

The article further states that UREY says these regulations are causing us to fall behind in our quest for peacetime Atomic power.

"The Chicago Daily Tribune," in its issue dated January 3, 1950, contains an article entitled, "One World's Battle Shapes in Congress."

This article reflects that a recent resignation from the World Federalist Advisory Board was that of Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, an Atomic scientist.

The article goes on to state that UREY merely quit the "United World Federalists" to join the Atlantic Union Committee, being convinced that "in this perilous period the Atlantic Union offers a more practicable approach to world government."

The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist Newspaper in its issue dated October 5, 1949, contains an article entitled, "Around The Dial - Scientists discuss Atom Bomb and the Atlantic Community."

This article reflects that on the previous Sunday, at a session of the University of Chicago Round Table, a discussion was held concerning the "Atlantic Community and the Atom Bomb."

The article states that Professors HAROLD UREY, Nobel Prize winner, and LEO SZILARD, both of the University of Chicago, engaged in the discussion. According to the article, both UREY and SZILARD proclaim to be scientists of high standards but their contributions to the discussions were not that of scientists.

This article states that they spoke as politicians although "their Soviet-baiting was professional." The article criticized UREY's statement that the Soviet's possession of the Atom bomb makes war more likely. This article further criticized UREY's encouragement to the United States for more stockpiling, a "stronger policy in respect to the defense of Europe, and a plain old fashioned Atomic armaments race."

The "Daily Worker" in its issue dated January 30, 1950, reflects an editorial entitled, "The H-Bomb Panic - Why?"

This editorial reflects that Dr. UREY has lost all sense of reason and become a victim of the "Russia - Wants - To - Conquer - Us" insanity. The editorial goes on to state that Dr. UREY, one of the liberals, had become a victim of the FBI's "thought control terror so much so that he is willing to preach national suicide on a mass scale to the American people." The editorial also states that Dr. UREY will not listen to the Soviet Union's repeated pleas for peace between the two systems (Russia and the United States) for disarmament, and outlawing of Atomic warfare.

"The Chicago Daily News" in its issue dated March 3, 1950, contains an article entitled, "Urey Raps Atom Scientists Who Retain Faith in Russia".

According to this article, Dr. HAROLD C. UREY criticized fellow Atom Scientists who are "still naive enough to think an agreement can be worked out with Russia." This article further quoted UREY as stating, "I am older and a cynic. I have concluded that the only language Russia can understand

is strength. Like everyone else I wanted an account with Russia over Atomic control but it was apparent that the Red dictatorship was not willing to accept effective control."

"The Chicago Daily News," in its issue dated November 26, 1949, contained an article entitled, "The Editor's Notebook (Dr. Urey's Realistic Appraisal Dampens World Union Drive)".

This article reflects that Dr. UREY recently resigned as director of the United World Federalists. In this article UREY is quoted as stating, "Democracy and tyranny cannot work together. Not until the Russian dictatorship is gone can we accept Russia as a partner in world government."

The article goes on to state that Dr. UREY conceded that there was no solution to world problems until Russia can be induced on a plan but he could see no hope in bringing Russia into world government until "she changes or we change."

"The Chicago Tribune," in its issue dated January 28, 1950, contained an article entitled, "Build H-Bomb Ahead of Reds Says Urey." This article reflects that Dr. HAROLD UREY was a speaker at a Roosevelt Day Dinner in New York City on January 27, 1950, which was sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action.

This article reflects that UREY, during his talk for the above group, stated that the possession of the Super Bomb (H-Bomb) would make a nation so powerful that the Bomb might never have to be used. According to the article UREY went on to state that we should not intentionally lose our armament place and stated we should develop the H-Bomb, the Hydrogen Super Bomb, before Russia does it first.

The "Chicago Maroon", University of Chicago student newspaper, in its issue dated March 11, 1949, page 6, columns 3 and 4, contains an article entitled, "Professors Call for Action."

This article reflects that five leading University of Chicago professors issued a letter that week calling upon their colleagues to help defend civil rights as exemplified in the JAMES KUTCHER case. According to this article HAROLD C. UREY was among the professors who criticized the firing of a legless veteran, JAMES KUTCHER, from a clerical job in the Veterans Administration solely because of his membership in the Socialist Workers Party. According to the article, UREY and other professors urged a campus fight for cooperation for an open hearing for JAMES KUTCHER and his party. The article goes on to state that the campus KUTCHER Civil Rights Committee was organized two weeks before with representatives from several organizations among which was the Civil Rights Congress.

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The Socialist Workers Party and the Civil Rights Congress have been cited by the Attorney General as organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Chicago T-11 and Chicago T-12, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that the Hatcher Civil Rights Committee was organized in Newark, New Jersey, in August of 1948, under the sponsorship of the Socialist Workers Party for the purpose of gaining back JAMES KUTCHER's position with the Veterans Administration from which he was removed because of his Socialist-Workers Party membership.

According to Chicago T-12, the committee is controlled by GEORGE NOVACK, national secretary of the committee, who also maintains committee national headquarters in his home. According to this informant, GEORGE NOVACK is a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party.

Chicago T-13, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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According to Congressional Record, "April 4, 1949, page A-2076, HAROLD C. GREY, University of Chicago," was a signer of a letter attacking the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Chicago T-14, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board advised that this informant had observed a letter on the

letterhead of the Emergency Committee on Atomic Scientists, Inc., 118 Nassau, Princeton, New Jersey, dated April 1, 1948 signed by HAROLD C. UREY.

The informant stated that this letter announces that on April 12, 1948 a dinner would be given in honor of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, in New York. The informant advised that Dr. HAROLD C. UREY was the chairman of this testimonial dinner in behalf of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON.

Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Chief of United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., was investigated under provisions of Executive Order 9835 during 1946.

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Reliable confidential informants who have a general knowledge of Communist activities in the Chicago area were contacted and they advised that HAROLD CLAYTON UREY and members of his family were unknown to them and they possessed no information concerning them.

Chicago T-25, of known reliability, who has a general knowledge of Communist activities in the Chicago area, was unable to furnish any additional information concerning HAROLD CLAYTON UREY or any member of his family.

Information Concerning LUCILLE MC CORMICK  
Secretary to Dr. HAROLD C. UREY

The files of Chicago T-4 reflect that LUCILLE MC CORMICK has been employed [REDACTED] since [REDACTED] and that she has been a secretary to Dr. HAROLD C. UREY since that time. These files further reflect that LUCILLE MC CORMICK, born [REDACTED] had been previously [REDACTED]

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During the course of another investigation conducted during 1948 concerning LUCILLE MC CORMICK who was an applicant for a federal government position, Mr. NORMAN HILBERRY, Associate Director, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois, advised that LUCILLE MC CORMICK came to Chicago during 1945 after having been employed with the SAA Laboratories at Columbia University, New York, New York, from 1943 to December, 1945 with a "heavy water" group of scientists among whom were CLARENCE HISKEY and JOHN CHAPIN.

Mr. HILBERRY stated that CLARENCE HISKEY and JOHN CHAPIN were undesirable employees and were involved in various accusations of turning over secret laboratory information and possibly papers to unauthorized persons. Mr. HILBERRY advised that he did not know the degree of association that MC CORMICK might have had with CLARENCE HISKEY and JOHN CHAPIN.

During 1948 LENORA WOOD, 5704 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, an

acquaintance of MC CORMICK, advised that MC CORMICK had come to work at the University of Chicago during 1945 together with Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. She stated that she did not know how closely Miss MC CORMICK and Dr. HISKEY were associated, but she did recall at least one occasion on which Dr. HISKEY accompanied LUCILLE MC CORMICK to a masquerade party.

During 1948 Mrs. JOSEPH R. DE PINCHER, 5534 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that CLARENCE HISKEY occupied the basement apartment at that address in 1943 and 1944. According to Mrs. DE PINCHER, HISKEY had a reputation of being a Communist. She advised that she was not acquainted with LUCILLE MC CORMICK.

During 1948 Dr. THORFIN R. HOGNESS, previously referred to in this report, advised that he was acquainted with MC CORMICK and recalls that she came to the Argonne National Laboratory from Columbia University in 1943 as secretary to Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. He advised that he was unaware of the relationship between them but information had been brought to his attention that HISKEY had been formerly connected with the Communist Party. Dr. HOGNESS further stated that he did not know of any details regarding HISKEY's possible connection with the Communist Party and he himself knew of no Communist activities on the part of either HISKEY or LUCILLE MC CORMICK.

Chicago T-16, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board and who is a respected citizen, advised that JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN was a member of the Student Council of the Abraham Lincoln School and enrolled in a class of "China and the People" during 1945.

The Abraham Lincoln School has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Chicago T-17 and Chicago T-18, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board and who are well respected citizens, advised that JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN advised them that he had met CLARENCE HISKEY at a designated

location in Ohio during the Spring of 1944 and at this meeting HISKEY proposed that CHAPIN meet ARTHUR A. ADAMS. These informants further related that CHAPIN was contacted by ARTHUR ADAMS in Chicago during the Fall of 1944, at which time ADAMS proposed to CHAPIN that he furnish ADAMS with information concerning CHAPIN's work at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago. According to the informants, CHAPIN admitted knowledge that ADAMS was a Russian agent but explained that he, CHAPIN, had "liberal views" and was opposed to the restriction of information regarding atomic development.

Chicago T-4 furnished information that during May, 1944 [REDACTED] who was in military service, was transferred to another location other than Chicago. [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was leaving all of his personal affairs in the hands of [REDACTED]. At this time [REDACTED] also reportedly advised [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was to see him the following day.

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Chicago T-4 further advised that this informant had obtained information reflecting that [REDACTED] was a member of the Communist Party during December, 1944. Chicago T-4 further advised that [REDACTED] had been observed at a social gathering during November, 1944 at Chicago, Illinois accompanied by [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED].

The files of Chicago T-19, another government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, reflected that this informant has knowledge that [REDACTED] carried on a correspondence with [REDACTED] and also with his lawful wife, [REDACTED], during the period of time [REDACTED] was in military service.

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Chicago T-20, of unknown reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board and who is a respected citizen, advised that this informant has knowledge that LUCILLE MC CORMICK was a roommate of GERTRUDE STEELE during 1948. According to the informant, GERTRUDE STEELE, who has been known to the informant for a number of years, was sympathetic toward Communist doctrines and the aims of the Soviet Union.

Informant added that MC CORMICK and STEELE are seldom seen apart. However, Chicago T-20 added that this informant had not observed any

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indication which would lead the informant to believe MC CORMICK was a Communist or believed in Communist doctrines.

During the course of another investigation conducted during 1949, LUCILLE MC CORMICK advised that she first met Dr. LAWRENCE FRANCIS HISKEY during February, 1943, at which time she was seeking employment at the SAM Laboratories, Columbia University, New York City. MC CORMICK advised that she became Dr. HISKEY's secretary at that time and when Dr. HISKEY was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois during the latter part of 1943, she was transferred to Chicago and continued as his secretary.

Miss MC CORMICK advised that she continued as HISKEY's secretary until early in 1944, at which time he entered the United States Army.

MC CORMICK advised that HISKEY was in her opinion definitely in sympathy with the STALIN Regime in Russia and he thought it would be better if the principles underlying the STALIN Regime in Russia were applied in other countries including the United States.

LUCILLE MC CORMICK stated that she dislikes Communism and that her knowledge of Communism is restricted to what she has read in magazines and newspapers. She further stated that in her opinion the present form of government in the United States can do as good a job for the people as is possible and that efforts should be made to prevent the spread of Communism in the United States. She further stated that so far as she is aware, she has never been acquainted with any Communists or Communist Party members, "unless Dr. HISKEY was one." She further advised that she had become a member of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in about 1943 because "everyone else was joining at that time." She further stated that at that time she was the secretary of Dr. HAROLD C. UREY and inasmuch as UREY had become a member of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, his joining had influenced her. She further stated that Dr. UREY resigned from that organization and this undoubtedly influenced her not to continue her membership in the organization.

Miss MC CORMICK also advised that when HISKEY joined the United States Army in 1944 he left his personal affairs in Chicago in her charge and she shipped his belongings to HISKEY's wife in New York City. She denied having had any correspondence of a personal nature

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with either Dr. HICKS or his wife and further stated that the only correspondence she had with MARSHA HICKS was regarding Dr. HICKS's personal belongings. She denied having had any correspondence with CLARICE HICKS during the time he was in the United States Army. She further stated that she had only slight acquaintance with JOHN R. CHAMBERLAIN and advised that CHAMBERLAIN and MARSHA HICKS were married.

Chicago T-4 advised that during an interview with [REDACTED] which took place during November, 1944, [REDACTED] admitted to working for the "Daily Worker" in 1944 but denied having any communist affiliations or sympathies.

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#### CREDIT AND CREDIT

The files of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Inc., were caused to be checked and they reflected a favorable credit listing for HAROLD C. UREY and his wife FREMA.

The records of the Chicago Police Department were caused to be checked and they did not contain any identifiable information concerning HAROLD C. UREY or any member of his family.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

- T-1 Department of the Army (Washington, DC).
- T-2 [REDACTED]  
(requested)
- T-3 [REDACTED]  
(requested)  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
- T-4 Files of Atomic Energy Commission, Chicago Operations Office,  
Lemont, Illinois.
- T-5 [REDACTED]  
(requested)
- T-6 Security Unit, Chicago Police Department, which was contacted  
by SE HUGH M. BARNHARDT on February 27, 1952.
- T-7 [REDACTED] who was contacted by SA CHARLES BOLZ on March 7,  
1952.
- T-8 Anonymous source.
- T-9 ONI, Ninth Naval District, 610 South Canal Street, Chicago,  
Illinois, whose files were reviewed by SA WILLIAM MEINCKE  
on March 6, 1952.
- T-10 G-2 Section, Fifth Army Headquarters, 1660 East Hyde Park  
Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, whose records were reviewed  
by SA WILLIAM MEINCKE on March 6, 1952.
- T-11 [REDACTED] as appears in SAC Letter No. 117 dated December 7,  
1951.
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b7d T-12

[REDACTED] 1951.

T-13

Anonymous source. Information appears in St. Paul letter to Chicago dated April 29, 1949 concerning the Socialist Workers Party.

T-14

Anonymous source.

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[REDACTED]

T-16

[REDACTED]  
request  
information was furnished in December, 1951, and appears in Chicago letter to Bureau dated October 17, 1951, subject LUCILLE MC CORMICK - CH-1397, SECURITY MATTER - C.

T-17

SA JOHN J. WARD. Information appears in Chicago letter to Bureau dated October 17, 1951, subject LUCILLE MC CORMICK - CH-1397, SECURITY MATTER - C.

T-18

SA JOHN J. MALONE. Information appears in Chicago letter to Bureau dated October 17, 1951, subject LUCILLE MC CORMICK - CH-1397, SECURITY MATTER - C.

T-19

Intelligence report of Northwest Service Command, U.S. Army, APO 722, Minneapolis, Minnesota, furnished on June 5, 1944 and appears in Chicago letter to Bureau dated October 17, 1951, subject [REDACTED] - CH-1397, SECURITY MATTER - C.

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b7d T-20

[REDACTED]  
request  
information was furnished in December, 1951, and appears in Chicago letter to Bureau dated October 17, 1951, subject LUCILLE MC CORMICK - CH-1397, SECURITY MATTER - C.

Informants contacted as appears in the body of the report who were unable to furnish any information are the following: [REDACTED] who was contacted by SA EDWARD HUGH MC GRAIL on March 7, 1952; [REDACTED] who was contacted by SE J. VERNON BALLARD on March 10, 1952; [REDACTED] who was contacted by SA MICHAEL R. CARRANO on March 5, 1952.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Investigation of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Inc., and the Chicago Police Department was conducted by SE HUGH M. BARNHART.

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Residences during past  
ten years

1941-1945, 355 Highwood Avenue,  
Leonia, New Jersey  
1945-1947, 5442 Hyde Park  
Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois  
1947-present, 4900 Greenwood  
Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Employers during past  
ten years

1929-1945, Columbia University,  
New York 27, New York  
1945-present, University of  
Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

## II BASIS OF INVESTIGATION

This investigation is based upon the specific request of Chicago T-1, another government agency which conducts personnel and security investigations, by reason of information reflecting that HAROLD CLAYTON UREY had been affiliated with numerous Communist front and Communist dominated organizations.

## III RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Upon recontact Chicago T-1 was unable to furnish any additional information. Information contained in the files of Chicago T-1 has been utilized during the course of this investigation.

University of Chicago, 5800 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago,  
Illinois

Mr. WARREN C. JOHNSON, Professor and Chairman, Department of Chemistry, Associate Dean of Division Physical Sciences and Scientific Advisor on Argonne National Laboratory, advised that HAROLD CLAYTON UREY has been a distinguished service professor, Department of Chemistry and Institute of Nuclear Studies since September, 1945. Mr. JOHNSON also stated that he is well acquainted with Mr. UREY and the entire UREY family. Mr. JOHNSON added that he has been a professional and social acquaintance of Mr. UREY for a number of years and considers him to be one of the most loyal United States citizens that he has ever known.

Mr. JOHNSON added that inasmuch as UREY is an outstanding scientist he is frequently requested for public appearances and sponsorship for various organizations throughout the United States. Mr. JOHNSON also stated that inasmuch as UREY is a former Nobel prize winner for his work with "hydrogen and water," UREY is also well known to scientists.

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Dr. ZINN further stated that Dr. JOLIOU - CURIE, noted French Communist and Atomic scientist, has upon occasions invited Dr. UREY to France for special conferences. He said that Dr. UREY has stated that Dr. UREY hesitates to join Dr. JOLIOU - CURIE in discussion because he believed that JOLIOU - CURIE is primarily interested in Communism. Dr. ZINN further states that Dr. UREY is presently more conscious than ever in adopting security measures within government installations performing secret or confidential work.

He stated that Dr. UREY has attacked the House Committee on Un-American Activities upon occasions because he believed the House Committee had possibly made false accusations against a number of scientists as regards to their possible interest in Communism. Dr. ZINN added that Dr. UREY was especially critical of the attacks lodged against Dr. EDWARD CONDON, former Director of the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

He said that Dr. UREY was especially concerned with the number of scientists who refrained from working on government projects due to the fear of being falsely accused of association with Communists or Communist organizations. He, however, stated that Dr. UREY appears to have become more interested in maintaining the security of the United States.

Dr. ZINN concluded his remarks in stating that he has no reason to question the loyalty to the United States of Dr. UREY or any member of UREY's family.

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Chicago T-3, of known reliability, who has a general knowledge of Atomic Scientists in the Chicago area, advised that this informant has been well acquainted with Dr. UREY for a number of years. Chicago T-3, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that Dr. UREY admits joining a number of organizations which were later found to be Communist front organizations but that he no longer is willing to affiliate his name or his person with an organization prior to having definite knowledge that this organization is pro-American and opposed to Communism.

According to Chicago T-3, Dr. UREY at one time believed the United States and Russia could cooperate in preserving world peace but that since 1946 or 1947, Dr. UREY has come to the conclusion that the governments of Soviet Russia and the United States could not survive together and the United States should not cooperate with Soviet Russia in any measure or means.

Chicago T-3 stated that this informant has observed Dr. UREY in attendance at meetings whereby Dr. UREY believed the trend of conversation favors Soviet Russia whereupon he immediately leaves these meetings, and refused to contact with persons sponsoring such meetings. Chicago T-3 added that Dr. UREY realizes his past mistake in becoming aligned with questionable organizations and sponsorships but believes that UREY is unquestionably loyal to the United States and more careful than ever in being aligned with any questionable organization or person.

Information contained in the files of Chicago T-4, a government agency conducting personnel investigations, has been utilized during the course of this investigation.

Chicago T-5, of known reliability, who has a general knowledge of Atomic Scientists in the Chicago area, advised that Dr. UREY is fundamentally loyal to the United States. According to T-5, Dr. UREY is outspoken in his liberal views toward freedom of speech and human liberties but he has not given any indication of being interested in Communism or the government of Soviet Russia and according to occasional contacts, this informant has gained the impression that Dr. UREY is unquestionably loyal to the United States.

Information contained in the files of Chicago T-6, an agency engaged in collecting security information in the Chicago area,

acquaintance of MC CORMICK, advised that MC CORMICK had come to work at the University of Chicago during 1945 together with Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. She stated that she did not know how closely Miss MC CORMICK and Dr. HISKEY were associated, but she did recall at least one occasion on which Dr. HISKEY accompanied LUCILLE MC CORMICK to a masquerade party.

During 1948 Mrs. JOSEPH R. DE PINCIER, 5534 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that CLARENCE HISKEY occupied the basement apartment at that address in 1943 and 1944. According to Mrs. DE PINCIER, HISKEY had a reputation of being a Communist, and had the reputation of keeping several women in his apartment on various occasions. She advised that she was not acquainted with LUCILLE MC CORMICK, and could not furnish the names of any persons who might have stayed in HISKEY's apartment.

During 1948 Dr. THORFIN R. HOGNESS, previously referred to in this report, advised that he was acquainted with MC CORMICK and recalls that she came to the Argonne National Laboratory from Columbia University in 1943 as secretary to Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. He advised that he was unaware of the relationship between them but information had been brought to his attention that HISKEY had been formerly connected with the Communist Party. Dr. HOGNESS further stated that he did not know of any details regarding HISKEY's possible connection with the Communist Party and he himself knew of no Communist activities on the part of either HISKEY or LUCILLE MC CORMICK.

Chicago T-16, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board and who is a respected citizen, advised that JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN was a member of the Student Council of the Abraham Lincoln School and enrolled in a class of "China and the People" during 1945.

The Abraham Lincoln School has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Chicago T-17 and Chicago T-18, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board and who are well respected citizens, advised that JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN advised them that he had met CLARENCE HISKEY at a designated



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECURITY INFORMATION -

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY  
Applicant - Ordnance Corps  
Department of the Army  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

This is amended copy of Loyalty report  
and should not be removed from file  
for dissemination purposes. If dissemination  
necessary, copies should be  
made of this copy.

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913  
ON 2547 AP/emb

Report by: SA MARIO  
GREGORIO  
Dated: March 15, 1952  
Chicago, Illinois

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dation for clearance or disapproval.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

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WALTER CLAYTON MAY  
Applicant - Grunrice Corps  
Department of the Army  
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mar 1 1958  
Chicago, Illinois

I. ACADEMIC HISTORY

The following information was contained in applicant's loyalty form dated October 23, 1951:

Name	WALTER CLAYTON MAY
Social Security No.	346-27-07
Passport Number	313346
Date and place of birth	April 29, 1893, Elkhart, Indiana
Spouse's full name	FRANK D'AMICO
Date and place of birth	February 24, 1893, Greensburg, Kansas
Organizations	American Chemical Society, American Physical Society, National Academy of Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, Stockholm - American Academy of Arts and Sciences Franklin Institute (honorary member) Royal Society (honorary member) Académie des Sciences, des Lettres et des Arts de Paris (honorary member) French Chemical Society (honorary member) Carlsberg-Nielsens Institute, Copenhagen (honorary member) Royal Danish Academy (honorary member) National Institute of Sciences of India (honorary fellow) Chemical Society, London (honorary fellow) Royal Institution, London (honorary member)

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Residence during past  
ten years

1941-1945, 355 Highland Avenue,  
Secaucus, New Jersey  
1945-1947, 5442 Hyde Park  
Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois  
1947-present, 4935 Brookwood  
Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Employers during past  
ten years

1929-1945, Columbia University,  
New York 27, New York  
1945-present, University of  
Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

## II. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

This investigation is based upon the specific request of Chicago T-1, another government agency which conducts personnel and security investigations, by reason of information developed during an applicant-type investigation conducted in 1947, which reflected that HAROLD CLAYTON UREY had been affiliated with numerous Communist front and Communist dominated organizations. T-1 requested that investigation be conducted concerning UREY's activities since 1947.

## III. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

Upon recent contact Chicago T-1 was unable to furnish any additional information. Information contained in the files of Chicago T-1 has been utilized during the course of this investigation.

University of Chicago, 5200 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago,  
Illinois

Mr. ARTHUR J. JOHNSON, Professor and Chairman, Department of Chemistry, Associate Director of Division of Physical Chemistry and Scientific Advisor on Organic National Laboratory, advised that HAROLD CLAYTON UREY has been a distinguished service professor, Department of Chemistry and Institute of Nuclear Studies since September, 1945. Mr. JOHNSON also stated that he is well acquainted with Mr. UREY and the entire UREY family. Mr. JOHNSON added that he has been a professional and social acquaintance of Mr. UREY for a number of years and considers him to be one of the most loyal United States citizens that he has ever known.

Mr. JOHNSON added that inasmuch as UREY is an outstanding scientist he is frequently requested for public appearances and sponsorship for various organizations throughout the United States. Mr. JOHNSON also stated that inasmuch as UREY is a former Nobel prize winner for his work with "hydrogen and deuterium," UREY is also well known to scientists

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his close professional and social association that he has come to the conclusion that two forms of government, namely the Communist form of government in Soviet Russia and the democratic form of government in the United States, cannot survive together. In connection with the above statements by Dr. WILLY, he now possesses an increased stock pile of atomic bombs and the development of a super bomb, commonly known as the hydrogen bomb, which can in turn be used as a 'safety valve' against possible Communist aggression.

Mr. JOHNSON advised that Dr. WILLY is extremely vociferous. Mr. JOHNSON, however, stated that although Dr. WILLY is extremely vociferous, he does not discuss intricate and possible secret, technical knowledge that he possesses. He said that Dr. WILLY is in favor of the right of citizens within important national projects in which the United States has an interest and favors prosecution of individuals who misuse the trust placed by the United States Government. He added that Dr. WILLY favors the prosecution of leading members of the Communist Party insofar as he has now come to the conclusion that the Communist Party seeks the violent overthrow of the United States Government and any individuals affiliated with the Party should be considered enemies of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON stated that Dr. WILLY is often times disturbed especially in his private life formerly affiliated with numerous Communist fronts and Communist dominated organizations where all purposes were now originally known by Mr. WILLY. Mr. JOHNSON concluded his remarks by stating that during his long friendship and professional acquaintance with Dr. WILLY he has come to the conclusion that Dr. WILLY is completely loyal to the United States and declines or firmness his allegiance to the United States Government and the United States. He stated that he is present form of government within the United States.

The Communist Party is a member of the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Mr. HUBERT A. WILLY, Professor, Department of Chemistry and director of the Chicago Midway Laboratory, advised that he has known Dr. WILLY since 1940, both professionally and socially, for a number of years. Mr. WILLY stated that he is also well acquainted with all members of Dr. WILLY's family and considers the entire family to be unquestionably loyal to the United States.

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Mr. H. H. H. stated that Dr. [redacted] openly admitted his affiliations with numerous organizations which were later found to be Communist front and Communist dominated organizations. He, however, stated that Dr. [redacted] was sincere in allowing his name to be affiliated with so called Communist front and Communist dominated organizations as he believed that some of them or organizations were actually interested in the welfare of the individual and the security of the United States. He stated that soon after Dr. [redacted] found these organizations to be Communist fronts or Communist dominated, he immediately withdrew from such organizations.

Mr. H. H. H. explained that he, Dr. [redacted] and several other prominent scientists had allowed their names to be affiliated with the Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in order to inform the people of the world of the dangers of the Atomic Bomb. He explained that he, Dr. [redacted] and other prominent scientists truly believed that the Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was sincere in a program planned to inform the people of the world of the dangers of the Atomic Bomb. He stated that he, Dr. [redacted] and these other scientists sincerely believed that the Atomic Bomb is an extremely dangerous weapon which could annihilate the people of the world and if possible should be well explained to the world. He said that when he, Dr. [redacted] in 1946, Dr. [redacted] found that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was more interested in the interest of the Communist Party and they were using the names of HARRISON [redacted] and other scientists as a promotion for their personal interest within the Communist Party. He said that Dr. [redacted] and himself gathered with other scientists in the Chicago area in protest of the Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, which is actually governed by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, a Communist front or similar organization.

Mr. H. H. H. stated that immediately after the end of World War II, Dr. [redacted] and other scientists believed that the United States and Soviet Russia could peacefully settle their differences and produce cooperative movements in relation to the control of the Atomic Bomb. However, Dr. [redacted] no longer believed that any cooperative movement could be accomplished with the Soviet Union inasmuch as the Soviet Union is only interested in Communist domination of the entire world and are not cooperating in any sense with the

Mr. WILLY is also known as Dr. Willy is known as, considered an anti-spoken in connection with his activities in the United States and Canada. He received the Cuban Consulate Visa. receives numerous applications for speaking engagements and possible organizational affiliation. He, however, states that Dr. WILLY is at the present time hesitant to affiliate himself with any questionable group inasmuch as he feels that he has been previously "forced" into affiliation with organizations which have developed to be Communist fronts or Communist dominated. He stated that Dr. WILLY is often misquoted in reference to his role of security regulations within the United States. According to Dr. WILLY, Dr. WILLY is actually in favor of security regulations for defense and strategic installations which would include all so-called confidential work for the United States Government. Mr. HONNIG added that Dr. WILLY is possibly often misquoted in reference to his reported criticism of security regulations and is believed that these criticisms primarily derive from Dr. WILLY's conception of "unjust criticism" which may exist here in the United States. He stated that Dr. WILLY was working for the United States Government. Dr. WILLY is known, in view of reports indicating that he found to be affiliated to the United States Government. It was stated that it might be again on some point, in fact, projects for the United States Government. He further stated that he had access to information regarding the security of the United States.

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*[Illegible text]*

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Dr. ALLEN further stated that Dr. JOHANN - CURIE, noted French Communist and Atomic scientist, has upon occasions invited Dr. WEISS to France for special conferences. He said that Dr. WEISS has stated that Dr. WEISS hesitates to join Dr. JOHANN - CURIE in discussion because he believes that JOHANN - CURIE is primarily interested in Communism. Dr. ALLEN further stated that Dr. WEISS is presently more conscious than ever in adopting security measures within government installations performing secret or confidential work.

He stated that Dr. WEISS has attacked the House Committee on Un-American Activities upon occasions because he believed the House Committee had possibly made false accusations against a number of scientists as regards their possible interest in Communism. Dr. ALLEN added that Dr. WEISS was especially critical of the attacks led against Dr. JOHANN - CURIE, former director of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

He said that Dr. WEISS was especially concerned with the number of scientists who refrained from working on government projects due to the fear of being falsely accused of association with Communists or Communist organizations. He, however, stated that Dr. WEISS appears to have become more interested in maintaining the security of the United States.

Dr. ALLEN concluded his remarks in stating that he has no reason to question the loyalty to the United States of Dr. WEISS or any member of Dr. WEISS's family.

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NEIGHBORHOOD:

4900 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. PAUL RUSSELL, 4901 Greenwood Avenue, advised that she has known the UREY family as neighbors since they moved to 4900 Greenwood Avenue, during 1947. Mrs. RUSSELL stated that activities of the UREY family are unknown to her, however, she has knowledge of Dr. UREY's professional reputation and has always considered the entire UREY family to be loyal American citizens. Mrs. RUSSELL stated that Dr. UREY would not be known in this neighborhood inasmuch as most of this neighborhood has changed during the past years.

Mrs. KATHARINE CORNELL, 4917 Greenwood Avenue, stated that she has known the UREY family since 1949 as neighbors. Mrs. CORNELL stated that according to her contacts with the UREY family she considers them to be loyal American citizens who have no Communist interests whatsoever.

Mrs. EDWARD E. BROWN, 4907 Greenwood Avenue, advised that she has been a neighbor of the UREY family since 1948, and since that time, has casually and socially been acquainted with the family. Mrs. BROWN stated that she has never had any reason to associate Dr. UREY or any member of his family with any un-American activities while on the other hand, she has heard him make repeated remarks indicating distrust of Soviet Russia and Communism. Mrs. BROWN stated that she considered all members of the UREY family to be loyal Americans.

Sister AUGUSTINE of the Maryknoll Sisters Convent, 4906 Greenwood Avenue, advised that she has had limited contacts and conversations with Dr. UREY and his family who have lived next door at 4900 Greenwood since approximately 1947. Sister AUGUSTINE stated that the UREY family has been very friendly and during their limited contacts their conversations have indicated complete loyalty to the United States and no support or allegiance to any foreign government.

During the course of another investigation conducted during 1951, concerning FRIEDA REBECCA UREY, an applicant for a government position, Mr. ROBERT AITKINS, 4914 Greenwood Avenue, advised that he had been a neighbor of the UREY family for a year and a half and was casually acquainted with FRIEDA UREY. He further stated at that time, that he had no reason to doubt UREY's loyalty to the United States. During 1951,



Dean of Students, J. R. DAVEY, The College, University of Chicago, advised that he was very well acquainted with the UREY family and he had no reason to question their loyalty to the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Chicago T-2, of known reliability, a well respected and successful individual in the Chicago area, advised that this informant has had frequent contacts with Dr. HAROLD C. UREY. T-2, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that Dr. UREY considers himself to be "a champion of the people against the devastations of the Atomic Bomb" and in this consideration believes in some sort of world government to control the Atomic Bomb and preserve the world civilization.

Chicago T-2 stated that Dr. UREY has for a number of years affiliated himself with questionable organizations which organizations were later found to be Communist infiltrated or Communist controlled. T-2 expressed that this informant is certain that Dr. UREY did not actually have knowledge that these so called Communist infiltrated and controlled organizations were actually front organizations of the Communist Party. According to the informant, Dr. UREY could be termed as a "joiner" who sincerely believes in human rights and liberties.

The informant also stated that Dr. UREY states that he has withdrawn from all organizations which he has found to be Communist infiltrated or controlled and that he will no longer join any organization which he finds to be questionable. T-2, stated however, that Dr. UREY recognizes the fact that he is an outstanding scientist who has received the Nobel Prize award and in this regard remains prone to accepting speaking engagements and other invitations which may later become embarrassing to Dr. UREY. According to the informant, Dr. UREY is outspoken when among other scientists and may possibly unknowingly divulge security information. The informant said that Dr. UREY is basically honest, sincere and a loyal American but because of his past affiliations with questionable organizations, it is felt that Dr. UREY may possibly unknowingly align himself with other questionable organizations or individuals.

T-2 also stated that Dr. UREY is now bitterly opposed to Communism and Soviet Russia and has repeatedly publicly stated that Soviet Russia cannot be trusted inasmuch as they seek Communist control of the entire world including the United States.

Chicago T-3, of known reliability, who has a general knowledge of Atomic Scientists in the Chicago area, advised that this informant has been well acquainted with Dr. UREY for a number of years. Chicago T-3, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that Dr. UREY admits joining a number of organizations which were later found to be Communist front organizations but that he no longer is willing to affiliate his name or his person with an organization prior to having definite knowledge that this organization is pro-American and opposed to Communism.

According to Chicago T-3, Dr. UREY at one time believed the United States and Russia could cooperate in preserving world peace but that since 1946 or 1947, Dr. UREY has come to the conclusion that the governments of Soviet Russia and the United States could not survive together and the United States should not cooperate with Soviet Russia in any measure or means.

Chicago T-3 stated that this informant has observed Dr. UREY in attendance at meetings at which Dr. UREY has believed the trend of conversation favors Soviet Russia whereupon he has immediately left these meetings, and refused to have further contact with persons sponsoring such meetings. Chicago T-3 added that Dr. UREY realizes his past mistakes in becoming aligned with questionable organizations and sponsorships but believes that UREY is unquestionably loyal to the United States and more careful than ever in being aligned with any questionable organization or person.

Information contained in the files of Chicago T-4, a government agency conducting personnel investigations, has been utilized during the course of this investigation.

Chicago T-5, of known reliability, who has a general knowledge of Atomic Scientists in the Chicago area, advised that Dr. UREY is fundamentally loyal to the United States. According to T-5, Dr. UREY is outspoken in his views toward freedom of speech and human liberties but he has not given any indication of being interested in Communism or the government of Soviet Russia and according to occasional contacts, this informant has gained the impression that Dr. UREY is unquestionably loyal to the United States.

Information contained in the files of Chicago T-6, an agency engaged in collecting security information in the Chicago area,

have been utilized during the course of this investigation.

Chicago T-7, of known reliability, who has a knowledge of Communist activities on the South Side of Chicago and who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that this informant believes that Dr. URY was active in past movements. According to the informant, Dr. URY is believed to have possibly spoken at a church meeting during 1951, exact date not recalled, which meeting was sponsored by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. T-7 was unable to furnish any additional information concerning Dr. URY's possible attendance at this meeting adding that this informant is not certain of the above details.

The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378, on the Communist "peace" offensive, April 25, 1951, original date April 1, 1951, page 54.

This committee was cited as an organization which was formed as a result of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and it originated according to the letterhead on September 16, 1950, at 30 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, to further the cause of "Communism in the United States" doing "their part in the Moscow campaign."

Chicago T-8, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that the National Labor Conference for Peace had been interested in securing Dr. URY, a well known Atomic Scientist, as a speaker for a gathering of the National Labor Conference for Peace to be held during 1949. According to the informant, this organization was not sure whether Dr. URY would cooperate and therefore, nothing further was done in this regard.

The National Labor Conference for Peace has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378, on Communist "peace" offensives, April 25, 1951, original date April 1, 1951, page 64.

This citation reflects that the National Labor Conference for Peace was organized with the aid of the Communist controlled unions and Communist labor figures with "the official stamp of the Communist Party" as evidenced by articles in the "Daily Worker" and the "Daily Peoples World."

Information contained in the files of Chicago T-9 and Chicago T-10, government agencies conducting personnel and intelligence investigations, has been utilized during the course of this investigation.

On April 23, 1949, Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, University of Chicago, testified before the State's Seditious Activities Investigation Commission of the State of Illinois, at Springfield, Illinois.

The following is taken from the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission report of proceedings concerning the investigation of the University of Chicago and Roosevelt College.

During Dr. UREY's appearance before the above committee, he requested that he be allowed to explain his views about Communism. On page 268 of the Seditious Activities Investigation Commission proceedings appears the following information which was quoted as being stated by Dr. UREY:

"I think the Communist Party is a conspiratorial party. I believe that it reports directly to Moscow and I believe its objective is to bring a revolution the world over in favor of Communism, by fair means or foul - by foul mostly. I thoroughly abhor the organization and think it has no part in American life. However, I believe in law as administered in the United States. The trial being conducted in New York should give us all information instead of prejudices and beliefs. Perhaps that statement is strong enough on the Communist situation so that no questions on my attitude are necessary. I hope so."

Further in the testimony Dr. UREY offered the following which is also contained on page 268:

"I was a member of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. You will recall that it met before Russia was attacked by Germany. This was not the Communist Party line. I can't help it if the Communist fellow travelled with me on the Spanish situation. I didn't fellow travel with them. It was the reverse. Since then they have seen fit not to fellow travel with me."

In addition the following questions were asked:

"Do you know of any subversive organizations?"

"No."

"Communist front organizations?"

"No. I have no FBI at my private command to find out these things but the Association of Scientific Workers was too far left for me and I resigned since the war. The Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions which was the preceding organization to the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, was too far left for me and I resigned. Perhaps you call these Communist front organizations. I merely didn't like them and resigned. Now, that is all I have to say about my activities."

The American Association of Scientific Workers has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1943, page 318, as "Included among the Communist Fronts represented" in the Win the Peace Conference in Washington, D. C., April 5-7, 1946.

During the course of these proceedings Dr. UREY was asked whether he had a better program for weeding out Communism from the Federal Government other than the President's Loyalty Program.

His reply appears on page 269.

"Oh! I haven't criticized trying to weed them out. I object to organizations being specified as subversive by the Attorney General and then that statement being accepted as though it were the Bible by everybody deciding whether it is right or wrong to belong to the organization. I don't object to the government weeding out Communists."

"The Chicago Daily Tribune", a Chicago daily newspaper, in its issue dated October 24, 1950, page two, column three, reflects an article entitled, "500 Scientists Linked to Reds, McCarthy Says." This article which is datelined October 23, 1950, reflects that Senator McCARTHY (R) Wisconsin, charged that at least 500 American Scientists have been openly affiliated with Communist movements "through its deceitful and seditious front organizations."

The article goes on to state that HAROLD C. UREY, Chemistry Professor, University of Chicago, is one of the scientists cited by McCARTHY. In the article McCARTHY stated that UREY has assailed the Attorney General for criticizing subversive organizations.

McCARTHY goes on to state that an explanation for this may be the fact that UREY has been affiliated with numerous Communist front organizations including five listed by the Attorney General as subversive. The article states that Dr. UREY commented in Chicago when told of McCARTHY's charges, "Before the war, I was associated with a number of organizations which went awfully sour. I resigned formally from some, others I just drifted out of. I always have been an outspoken opponent of Communism. I got my members up in those organizations down to experience. I was sure fooled by some people, that is all, and I learned a lot about them. That is all I have to say. I don't think it is very important."

"The Chicago Daily News", a Chicago daily newspaper, in its issue dated January 4, 1952, contained an article entitled, "List Number of Atom Bombs, Urey Urges."

This article goes on to state that Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, Chicago Atomic Scientist, believes we should make public the number of Atom Bombs in our stockpile. UREY states that we are deluding ourselves in thinking we are sitting on a secret.

"The Russians no doubt know how many bombs we have," he said, Thursday night on a TV show.

He was further quoted as stating that many of our security regulations are "foolish" and that he thinks these regulations keep much needed information from American research scientists and thereby impede Atomic progress.

The article further states that UREY says these regulations are causing us to fall behind in our quest for peacetime Atomic power.

"The Chicago Daily Tribune," in its issue dated January 3, 1950, contains an article entitled, "One World's Battle Shapes in Congress."

This article reflects that a recent resignation from the World Federalist Advisory Board was that of Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, an Atomic scientist.

The article goes on to state that UREY merely quit the "United World Federalists" to join the Atlantic Union Committee, being convinced that "in this perilous period the Atlantic Union offers a more practicable approach to world government."



The "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist Newspaper in its issue dated October 5, 1949, contains an article entitled, "Around The Dial - Scientists discuss Atom Bomb and the Atlantic Community."

This article reflects that on the previous Sunday, at a session of the University of Chicago Round Table, a discussion was held concerning the "Atlantic Community and the Atom Bomb."

The article states that Professors HAROLD UREY, Nobel Prize winner, and LEO SZILARD, both of the University of Chicago, engaged in the discussion. According to the article, both UREY and SZILARD proclaim to be scientists of high standards but their contributions to the discussions were not that of scientists.

This article states that they spoke as politicians although "their Soviet-baiting was professional." The article criticized UREY's statement that the Soviet's possession of the Atom bomb makes war more likely. This article further criticized UREY's encouragement to the United States for more stockpiling, a "stronger policy in respect to the defense of Europe, and a plain old fashioned Atomic armaments race."

The "Daily Worker" in its issue dated January 30, 1950, reflects an editorial entitled, "The H-Bomb Panic - Why?"

This editorial reflects that Dr. UREY has lost all sense of reason and become a victim of the "Russia - Wants - To - Conquer - Us" insanity. The editorial goes on to state that Dr. UREY, one of the liberals, had become a victim of the FBI's "thought control terror so much so that he is willing to preach national suicide on a mass scale to the American people." The editorial also states that Dr. UREY will not listen to the Soviet Union's repeated pleas for peace between the two systems (Russia and the United States) for disarmament, and outlawing of Atomic warfare.

"The Chicago Daily News" in its issue dated March 3, 1950, contains an article entitled, "Urey Faps Atom Scientists Who Retain Faith in Russia".

According to this article, Dr. HAROLD C. UREY criticized fellow Atom Scientists who are "still naive enough to think an agreement can be worked out with Russia." This article further quoted UREY as stating, "I am older and a cynic. I have concluded that the only language Russia can understand

is strength. Like everyone else I wanted an account with Russia over Atomic control but it was apparent that the Red Dictatorship was not willing to accept effective control."

"The Chicago Daily News," in its issue dated November 26, 1949, contained an article entitled, "The Editor's Notebook (Dr. Urey's Realistic Appraisal Dampens World Union Drive)".

This article reflects that Dr. UREY recently resigned as director of the United World Federalists. In this article UREY is quoted as stating, "Democracy and tyranny cannot work together. Not until the Russian dictatorship is gone can we accept Russia as a partner in world government."

The article goes on to state that Dr. UREY conceded that there was no solution to world problems until Russia can be induced on a plan but he could see no hope in bringing Russia into world government until "she changes or we change."

"The Chicago Tribune," in its issue dated January 28, 1950, contained an article entitled, "Build H-Bomb Ahead of Reds Says Urey." This article reflects that Dr. HAROLD UREY was a speaker at a Roosevelt Day Dinner in New York City on January 27, 1950, which was sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action.

This article reflects that UREY, during his talk for the above group, stated that the possession of the Super Bomb (H-Bomb) would make a nation so powerful that the Bomb might never have to be used. According to the article UREY went on to state that we should not intentionally lose our armament place and stated we should develop the H-Bomb, the Hydrogen Super Bomb, before Russia does it first.

The "Chicago Maroon", University of Chicago student newspaper, in its issue dated March 11, 1949, page 6, columns 3 and 4, contains an article entitled, "Professors Call for Action."

This article reflects that five leading University of Chicago professors issued a letter that week calling upon their colleagues to help defend civil rights as exemplified in the JAMES HUTCHER case. According to this article HAROLD C. UREY was among the professors who criticized the firing of a legless veteran, JAMES HUTCHER, from a clerical job in the Veterans Administration solely because of his membership in the Socialist Workers Party. According to the article, UREY and other professors urged a campus fight for cooperation for an open hearing for JAMES HUTCHER and his party. The article goes on to state that the campus HUTCHER Civil Rights Committee was organized two weeks before with representatives from several organizations among which was the Civil Rights Congress.

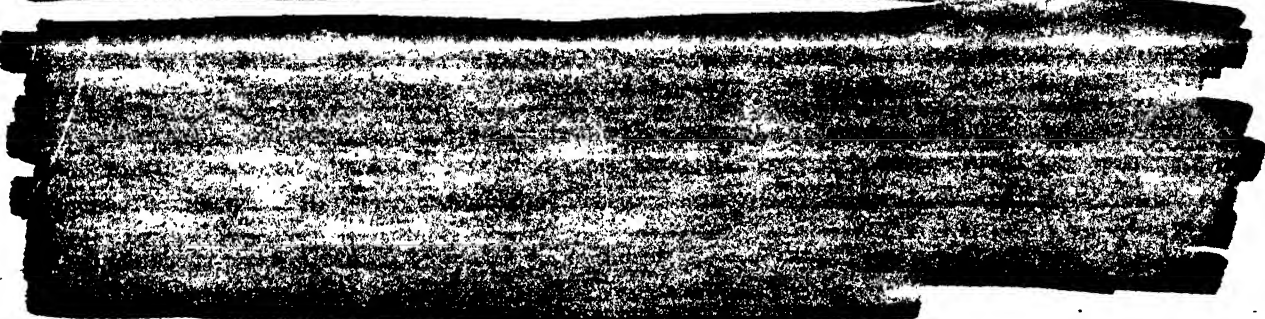



The Socialist Workers Party and the Civil Rights Congress have been cited by the Attorney General as organizations coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Chicago T-11 and Chicago T-12, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board, advised that the Kutcher Civil Rights Committee was organized in Newark, New Jersey, in August of 1948, under the sponsorship of the Socialist Workers Party for the purpose of gaining back JAMES KUTCHER's position with the Veterans Administration from which he was removed because of his Socialist Workers Party membership.

According to Chicago T-12, the committee is controlled by GEORGE NOVACK, national secretary of the committee, who also maintains committee national headquarters in his home. According to this informant, GEORGE NOVACK is a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party.

Chicago T-13, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board,



According to Congressional Record, "April 4, 1949, page A-2076, CAROLD C. GREY, University of Chicago," was a signer of a letter attacking the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Chicago T-14, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board advised that this informant had observed a letter on the

letterhead of the Emergency Committee on Atomic Scientists, Inc., 115 Nassau, Princeton, New Jersey, dated April 1, 1948 signed by HAROLD C. GRAY.

The informant stated that this letter announces that on April 12, 1948 a dinner would be given in honor of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, in New York. The informant advised that Dr. HAROLD C. GRAY was the chairman of this testimonial dinner in behalf of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON.

Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Chief of United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., was investigated under provisions of Executive Order 9835 during 1948.

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Reliable confidential informants who have a general knowledge of Communist activities in the Chicago area were contacted and they advised that HAROLD CLAYTON UREY and members of his family were unknown to them and they possessed no information concerning them.

Chicago T-15, of known reliability, who has a general knowledge of Communist activities in the Chicago area, was unable to furnish any additional information concerning HAROLD CLAYTON UREY or any member of his family.

Information Concerning LUCILLE MC CORMICK  
Secretary to Dr. HAROLD C. UREY

The files of Chicago T-4 reflect that LUCILLE MC CORMICK has been employed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] since [REDACTED] and that she has been a secretary to Dr. HAROLD C. UREY since that time. These files further reflect that LUCILLE MC CORMICK, born [REDACTED] had been previously employed [REDACTED]

During the course of another investigation conducted during 1948 concerning LUCILLE MC CORMICK who was an applicant for a federal government position, Mr. NORMAN HILBERRY, Associate Director, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Illinois, advised that LUCILLE MC CORMICK came to Chicago during 1945 after having been employed with the SAM Laboratories at Columbia University, New York, New York, from 1943 to December, 1945 with a "heavy water" group of scientists among whom were CLARENCE HISKEY and JOHN CHAPIN.

Mr. HILBERRY stated that CLARENCE HISKEY and JOHN CHAPIN were undesirable employees and were involved in various accusations of turning over secret laboratory information and possibly papers to unauthorized persons. Mr. HILBERRY advised that he did not know the degree of association that MC CORMICK might have had with CLARENCE HISKEY and JOHN CHAPIN.

During 1948 LENORA WOOD, 5704 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, an

acquaintance of MC CORMICK, advised that MC CORMICK had come to work at the University of Chicago during 1945 together with Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. She stated that she did not know how closely Miss MC CORMICK and Dr. HISKEY were associated, but she did recall at least one occasion on which Dr. HISKEY accompanied LUCILLE MC CORMICK to a masquerade party.

During 1948 Mrs. JOSEPH R. DE PINCIER, 8534 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that CLARENCE HISKEY occupied the basement apartment at that address in 1943 and 1944. According to Mrs. DE PINCIER, HISKEY had a reputation of being a Communist. She advised that she was not acquainted with LUCILLE MC CORMICK.

During 1948 Dr. THORPIN R. HOGNESS, previously referred to in this report, advised that he was acquainted with MC CORMICK and recalls that she came to the Argonne National Laboratory from Columbia University in 1943 as secretary to Dr. CLARENCE HISKEY. He advised that he was unaware of the relationship between them but information had been brought to his attention that HISKEY had been formerly connected with the Communist Party. Dr. HOGNESS further stated that he did not know of any details regarding HISKEY's possible connection with the Communist Party and he himself knew of no Communist activities on the part of either HISKEY or LUCILLE MC CORMICK.

Chicago T-16, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board and who is a respected citizen, advised that JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN was a member of the Student Council of the Abraham Lincoln School and enrolled in a class of "China and the People" during 1945.

The Abraham Lincoln School has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Chicago T-17 and Chicago T-18, of known reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board and who are well respected citizens, advised that JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN advised them that he had met CLARENCE HISKEY at a designated

location in Ohio during the Spring of 1944 and at this meeting HISKY proposed that CHAPIN meet ARTHUR A. ADAMS. These informants further related that CHAPIN was contacted by ARTHUR ADAMS in Chicago during the Fall of 1944, at which time ADAMS proposed to CHAPIN that he furnish ADAMS with information concerning CHAPIN's work at the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago. According to the informants, CHAPIN admitted knowledge that ADAMS was a Russian agent but explained that he, CHAPIN, had "liberal views" and was opposed to the restriction of information regarding atomic development.

Chicago T-4 furnished information that during May, 1944, [redacted] who was in military service, was transferred to another location other than Chicago. [redacted] advised [redacted] who was [redacted] leaving all of his personal affairs in the hands of [redacted]. At this time [redacted] also reportedly advised [redacted] was to see him the following day.

Chicago T-4 further advised that this informant had obtained information reflecting that [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party during December, 1944. Chicago T-4 further advised that [redacted] had been observed at a social gathering during November, 1944 at Chicago, Illinois accompanied by [redacted] and his wife, [redacted].

The files of Chicago T-19, another government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, reflected that this informant has knowledge that [redacted] carried on a correspondence with [redacted] his lawful wife, [redacted] during the period of time [redacted] was in military service.

Chicago T-20, of unknown reliability, who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board and who is a respected citizen, advised that this informant has knowledge that LUCILLE MC CORMICK was a roommate of GERTRUDE STEELE during 1948. According to the informant, GERTRUDE STEELE, who has been known to the informant for a number of years, was sympathetic toward Communist doctrines and the aims of the Soviet Union.

Informant added that MC CORMICK and STEELE are seldom seen apart. However, Chicago T-20 added that this informant had not observed any

indication which would lead the informant to believe MC CORMICK was a Communist or believed in Communist doctrines.

During the course of another investigation conducted during 1943, LUCILLE MC CORMICK advised that she first met Dr. CLARENCE FRANCIS HISKY during February, 1940, at which time she was seeking employment at the SAM Laboratories, Columbia University, New York City. MC CORMICK advised that she became Dr. HISKY's secretary at that time and when Dr. HISKY was transferred to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago, Illinois during the latter part of 1940, she was transferred to Chicago and continued as his secretary.

Miss MC CORMICK advised that she continued as HISKY's secretary until early in 1944, at which time he entered the United States Army.

MC CORMICK advised that HISKY was in her opinion definitely in sympathy with the STALIN Regime in Russia and he thought it would be better if the principles underlying the STALIN Regime in Russia were applied in other countries including the United States.

LUCILLE MC CORMICK stated that she dislikes Communism and that her knowledge of Communism is restricted to what she has read in magazines and newspapers. She further stated that in her opinion the present form of government in the United States can do as good a job for the people as is possible and that efforts should be made to prevent the spread of Communism in the United States. She further stated that so far as she is aware, she has never been acquainted with any Communists or Communist Party members, "unless Dr. HISKY was one." She further advised that she had become a member of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in about 1946 because "everyone else was joining at that time." She further stated that at that time she was the secretary of Dr. HAROLD C. UREY and inasmuch as UREY had become a member of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, his joining had influenced her. She further stated that Dr. UREY resigned from that organization and this undoubtedly influenced her not to continue her membership in the organization.

Miss MC CORMICK also advised that when HISKY joined the United States Army in 1944, he left his personal affairs in Chicago in her charge and she shipped his belongings to HISKY's wife in New York City. She denied having had any correspondence of a personal nature



with either Dr. HISKEY or his wife and further stated that the only correspondence she had with MARCHA HISKEY was regarding Dr. HISKEY's personal belongings. She denied having had any correspondence with CLARENCE HISKEY during the time he was in the United States Army. She further stated that she had only slight acquaintanceship with JOHN S. CHAPIN but advised that CHAPIN and HISKEY were good friends.

Chicago T-4 advised that during an interview with [REDACTED] which took place during November, 1945 [REDACTED] admitted subscribing to the "Daily Worker" in 1944 but denied having Communist affiliations or sympathies.

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#### CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

The files of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Inc., were caused to be checked and they reflected a favorable credit listing for HAROLD C. UREY and his wife FRIEDA.

The records of the Chicago Police Department were caused to be checked and they did not contain any identifiable information concerning HAROLD C. UREY or any member of his family.

The applicant's name was checked against the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no criminal record was found.

Julius Rosenberg Et. AL.

Multiple Referral

Immigration and Naturalization Service

U. S. Army Intelligence Agency

Department of Commerce

No. 41



APPEAL ADDRESSES

Adjutant General

Office of the Secretary of the Army  
Attention: General Counsel  
Washington, D. C. 20310

Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force  
c/o AFOSI/DADF  
Washington, D. C. 20314

Agriculture

Mr. Thomas F. McBride  
Inspector General  
United States Department of Agriculture  
Room 247E  
Administration Building  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Army

Office of the Secretary of the Army  
Attention: General Counsel  
Washington, D. C. 20310

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Assistant to the Director  
Room 2232  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms  
12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20226

APPEAL ADDRESSES

Civil Service Commission

Mr. Donald J. Biglin  
Assistant Executive Director  
Freedom of Information and Privacy  
United States Civil Service Commission  
1900 E Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20415

Coast Guard

United States Coast Guard  
Department of Transportation  
4007th Street, S. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20590

Commerce

Freedom of Information Appeal  
Assistant Secretary for Industry and Trade  
United States Commerce Department  
Washington, D. C. 20230

Customs

Assistant Commissioner of Customs  
Office of Regulations and Rulings  
United States Customs Service  
1301 Constitution Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20229

Department of Energy

Department of Energy Headquarters  
Department of Energy Appeal Panel  
Freedom of Information Officer  
Washington, D. C. 20545

APPEAL ADDRESSES

General Accounting Office

Comptroller General  
United States General Accounting Office  
441 6th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20548

General Services Administration

Director of Information  
Attention: Mr. Richard Vawter  
Room 6117  
18th and F Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20405

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Deputy Attorney General  
Attention: Office of Privacy and  
Information Appeals  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Internal Revenue Service

Freedom of Information Appeal  
Commissioner of Internal Revenue  
Ben Franklin Station  
P. O. Box 929  
Washington, D. C. 20044

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Mr. Miles Waggoner  
Freedom of Information Officer  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Washington, D. C. 20546

## AGENCIES--

INS

U.S. Army Intelligence Agency

Dept. of Commerce

## MULTIPLE REFERRAL

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9/12/51

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+ copy of report w/technical sheet

5/4/8/46

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **121-19545**

REPORT MADE AT  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

DATE WHEN MADE  
**9/12/51**

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**7/13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 26; 8/1, 2, 4, 6-10, 13-17, 20-22, 24, 27-31; 9/4, 5/51**

REPORT MADE BY  
**PATRICK M. RICE** **PMR:GLB**

**ABRAHAM FOOKSON, aka**  
**chie; Abe - Chemist (Organic)**  
**Heat and Power Division**  
**Engine Fuel Section**  
**National Bureau of Standards, Department**

CHARACTER OF CASE  
**LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

*44-1*

*3/1/52  
Specimen to NYC  
#1/G.I.R.-51  
cc - Photo  
ENC 2-1-52  
1/4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 32, 39, 41, 52, 35, 37, 40,  
Label exhibits  
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED  
ENC 12/1/52*

Personal history set forth. Investigation based on fact JULIUS ROSENBERG gave name of FOOKSON on application blank at State Department in about 1940. In signed statement dated 8/17/50, FOOKSON stated he knew ROSENBERG at CCNY in the 1930's, as an average acquaintance only. He had several chance meetings with ROSENBERG at the National Bureau of Standards in 1944 or 1945 where ROSENBERG was temporarily assigned. He next saw ROSENBERG in the winter of 1949-1950 when ROSENBERG telephoned FOOKSON's apartment and advised he was in town and FOOKSON invited ROSENBERG out to his apartment. FOOKSON and ROSENBERG visited approximately one and a half hours about family and business matters and FOOKSON drove ROSENBERG to the Union Station. FOOKSON states ROSENBERG never attempted to solicit information from FOOKSON about his work except to ask what FOOKSON was working on and FOOKSON described this work as hydrocarbons which was nonconfidential. Fellow employees describe FOOKSON as a loyal American. One former supervisor states he was suspicious of FOOKSON's being active in PAECT at NBS a number of years ago. FOOKSON's best friend at NBS identified as LEO SCHUBERT by fellow employees. LGE case conducted on

*de*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>C.W. Stern</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7 - Bureau 1 - WFO 65-5680 1 - Washington Field		121-19545-18	RECORDED 78
DECLASSIFIED BY <i>4913</i> ON <i>8/3/78</i> BY <i>AP/CJG</i>		OCT 5 1951	INDEXED 78
278		APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF <i>declass</i>	

WF 121-19545

SCHUBERT in 1948. Several neighbors doubt loyalty of FOOKSON because of the FOOKSONS associations and because of Mrs. FOOKSON's and her associates' activities engaging in picketing. Washington Post photograph shows JEFFREY FOOKSON, son of employee, and LEDA SCHUBERT, daughter of LEO SCHUBERT, picketing; see photographic copy attached as an exhibit. Confidential informant advised he believed ABRAHAM FOOKSON may have applied for a position with Soviet Government Purchasing Commission and expressed an interest in going to Russia about 1944. Reliable informants indicate Mrs. FOOKSON interested in Washington Bookshop Association, United American Spanish Aid Committee, American Peace Mobilization and Win The Peace Conference. Neighbors report FOOKSON's closest friends are MILTON and DORA KELENSON, who live upstairs above FOOKSONS. [REDACTED] believes KELENSON may be a Communist and in 1944 [REDACTED] reported that Mrs. KELENSON transferred as a Communist Party member from New York to Washington, D. C. Photographs of ROSENBERG, Mrs. ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBELL, HELEN SOBELL, MAX ELITCHER, WILLIAM DANZIGER and others shown to numerous people with negative results so far as association with FOOKSON is concerned. Credit, not pertinent. WPD criminal files, no record. SIS, WPD, utilized. HCUA files reflect Mrs. FOOKSON in 1941 was a member of Washington Bookshop Association and WCDA. Passport Division, State Department, files, not pertinent. CSC, information from HCUA. National Bureau of Standards and Commerce Security files, not pertinent. ONI and G-2, no record. CIA, no pertinent identifiable information. [REDACTED] information set out re FOOKSON's parents. [REDACTED] advised FOOKSON and KELENSON good friends, and their wives are active in UPW Women's Auxiliary. [REDACTED] state

WF 121-19545

FOOKSON's photograph is familiar but could make no identification of any kind. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have no knowledge of FOOKSON.

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R U C

REFERENCES

Bureau file 121-26290  
Bureau letter dated June 22, 1951

The title in this report has been changed inasmuch as it has been found that his personnel file at the National Bureau of Standards reflects his title as set out above.

ABRAHAM FOOKSON, aka  
Archie; Abe - Chemist (Organic)  
Heat and Power Division  
Engine Fuel Section  
National Bureau of Standards  
Department of Commerce  
Washington, D. C.  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

September 12, 1951  
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL HISTORY

The following information was obtained from the  
personnel file of ABRAHAM FOOKSON at the National Bureau of  
Standards.

[REDACTED]

He was employed at  
the United States Patent Office, Department of Commerce,  
Washington, D. C., from December 1938 to April 1, 1940, when  
he transferred to the National Bureau of Standards in Washington.  
He has been continuously employed at the Bureau of Standards  
in Washington since that time.

[REDACTED]

While an employee at the Bureau of Standards, FOOKSON  
has been co-author with several other Bureau of Standards  
employees on articles dealing with scientific matters.

[REDACTED]

6  
connect



The files of the George Washington University reflect that FOOKSON attended that school from September 1939 to February 1949 receiving a MS Degree with a major in Chemistry. George Washington records reflect that as of June 1948 FOOKSON resided at 204 Newcomb Street, S. E. From 1942 to 1948 he resided at 440 Newcomb Street, S. E. From 1940 to 1942 he lived at 1727 R Street, N. W., and in 1939, he lived at 3554 10th Street, N. W. The Bureau of Standards personnel file reflects that in 1939, FOOKSON resided at 3524 Varnum Street, N. W.

Mrs. LOUIS GOLDBERG, 1419 Meridian Place, N. W., advised that he, FOOKSON, lived there about 1938 or 1939. All of the above addresses are Washington, D. C.

The University of Maryland records reflect that FOOKSON attended the Graduate School during the 1949-1950 school year working on his Doctor's Degree. The files of the Credit Bureau reflect FOOKSON is married and his wife is ANNE GOLDIE FOOKSON.

Mrs. LEONARD KAPLAN, 202 Newcomb Street, S. E., advised that FOOKSON resides at 204 Newcomb Street, S. E., in Apartment 1, and that he has a son named JEFFREY, aged five.

#### BASIS OF INVESTIGATION

A review of the personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for JULIUS ROSENBERG, reflect that ROSENBERG was employed on September 3, 1940, as a Junior Engineer, Radio, with the Signal Corps at Large, War Department, Brooklyn, New York. He was subsequently assigned to Philadelphia and Newark with this same organization in various capacities. The file reflected that ROSENBERG's employment was terminated on March 26, 1945, by removal on the basis of information indicating Communist Party membership. The file reflected that among the references given by ROSENBERG in connection with the above employment was the name ABRAHAM FOOKSON, 3554 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (Chemist).

The Communist Party, mentioned above, has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On October 10, 1950, an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York as follows:

MRS "...On or about November 1944 up to and including June 16, 1950 at the Southern District of New York and elsewhere JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, aka 'JOHN'; DAVID GREENGLASS and MORTON SOBELL, the defendants did, the United States of America then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with each other and with HARRY GOLD and RUTH GREENGLASS named as co-conspirators but not as defendants, and with diverse other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate Subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with interest and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit, the USSR and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes, and information relating to the national defense of the United States of America...."

On March 6, 1951, United States Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL, Southern District of New York, moved to sever the indictment as to ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV and DAVID GREENGLASS, which motion was granted. The trial commenced March 6, 1951, and on March 28, 1951, after completion of the charge, by Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN, the Jury returned to the Jury Room for deliberation of the evidence in instant case. On March 29, 1951, at 11:00 A. M., the Jury returned a verdict of guilty for JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, and MORTON SOBELL.

On April 5, 1951, Judge KAUFMAN sentenced JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG to death. He imposed a sentence of 30 years on MORTON SOBELL with the recommendation that he not be considered for parole.

#### RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

ABRAHAM FOOKSON was interviewed by Special Agent C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR., with regard to JULIUS ROSENBERG giving

his name as a character reference. At this time he advised that he knew of no reason why ROSENBERG had given his name as a character reference since he was only casually acquainted with ROSENBERG as a classmate at CCNY during the 1930's. He advised further that since leaving CCNY he happened to have two "chance" meetings with ROSENBERG, the first in 1944 or possibly 1945 on the grounds of Washington branch of the National Bureau of Standards where FOOKSON himself was employed and the second meeting in Washington during the winter of 1949 or 1950. He stated that he could not remember the circumstances of this second meeting except to state that he drove JULIUS ROSENBERG to Union Station in Washington, D. C., in his, FOOKSON's, automobile. He stated that at the second meeting, ROSENBERG had inquired of him whether he was still employed at the National Bureau of Standards and asked what type of work FOOKSON was handling. FOOKSON advised that he told ROSENBERG he was working on "hydrocarbons" which was not confidential in nature. FOOKSON denied that ROSENBERG had attempted to compromise him in any way or persuade him to turn any information over to Russia. FOOKSON admitted that the names of MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER were familiar to him but that he was unable to explain how except to say that he recalled that both ELITCHER and DANZIGER were once involved with a friend of his named LEO SCHUBERT who is also employed as a Chemist by the Bureau of Standards and who went to CCNY in the middle 1930's. According to FOOKSON, SCHUBERT, ELITCHER, and DANZIGER were part of a group of ten fellows in Washington, D. C., who, about three years ago were involved in a plan to promote a low cost housing development. FOOKSON stated that the name MORTON SOBELL was very familiar to him but could only suggest that it was due to their mutual attendance at CCNY. He also stated that MILTON MANES is known to him very well both socially and as a former fellow student at CCNY and George Washington University in Washington, D. C.

Photographs of persons who were associates of ROSENBERG were exhibited to FOOKSON but on this first interview he was unable to identify any of them; however, he did identify the photograph of JULIUS ROSENBERG. Upon being interviewed a second time at the Washington Field Office ABRAHAM FOOKSON stated that he had had an opportunity to reflect upon the matter and that he wished to furnish the following information as a matter of record in order to show the exact nature of his relationship with JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Pursuant to his request the following informal written statement was executed by him:

Washington, D. C.  
August 17, 1950

"I, ABRAHAM FOOKSON, made the following voluntary statement to C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR., and ROBERT L. SMELTZER who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I first met JULIUS ROSENBERG while we were both students at CCNY in the middle nineteen thirties. During this period ROSENBERG was an average acquaintance only, that is to say, I might have lunch with him but not have social contact with him away from the school. After leaving CCNY in 1937 I had no further contact with ROSENBERG until either the summer of 1944 or 1945 when I chanced to run into him on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards where I work. We had a casual conversation at this time during which ROSENBERG mentioned that he was "stationed" at Emerson radio plant but was at the Bureau of Standards for several weeks to receive special radio training of some kind. I might have seen him a few more times shortly after this but always at the Bureau of Standards. I next saw ROSENBERG to the best of my recollection here in Washington, D. C., during the winter of 1949-1950. On this occasion he telephoned my apartment and stated he was in town. I invited him to come out to see me at my apartment located at 204 Newcomb St., S. E., which he did the same evening. As I recall we sat around and chatted about family and business matters for about half an hour. I believe he had a briefcase with him at this time and seem to recall that he was going to Baltimore, Maryland or had just come from there. I remember that he asked me if I was still employed by the Bureau of Standards and what I was working on. I told him I was working on "hydrocarbons". I then drove ROSENBERG to Union Station in my automobile where I let him out. I have never seen JULIUS ROSENBERG since.

"I wish to state that JULIUS ROSENBERG never attempted to elicit any information from me concerning my work except to ask what I was working on. When I told him "hydrocarbons" and that it was not confidential ROSENBERG did not pursue it further.

"I have been given to understand that ROSENBERG once gave my name as a character reference when applying for Federal employment. I am unable to understand why he did this as I don't know him that well.

"I have read the above statement and affirm it to be the truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(s) ABRAHAM FOCKSON

Witnesses:

C. Edward Nicholson, Jr. - Special Agent FBI, Wash., D. C.  
Robert L. Smeltzer - Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D. C."

After executing the above statement, photographs of known associates of JULIUS ROSENBERG were again exhibited to FOCKSON and on this occasion he identified the photograph of MAX ELITCHER as the individual whom he had met at the home of LEO SCHUBERT.

An investigation was conducted on WILLIAM DANZIGER, Ordnance Engineer, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, in April 1948 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. On a request for report on loyalty dated September 29, 1947, filled out by WILLIAM DANZIGER, he stated that his wife was SYLVIA E. DANZIGER. By memorandum, February 3, 1950, the Loyalty Review Board advised that DANZIGER had "resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty (Removed on security - P.L. 808)."

MAX ELITCHER was interviewed by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the New York Office at which time he stated that he had known NORTON SOBELL for a longer time than he had known ROSENBERG and that his association with SOBELL was always more intimate than that with ROSENBERG and that it was likely that he would go into considerable detail about his work with SOBELL and SOBELL could have been trying to get some type of report relating to his, ELITCHER's, work for the purpose of giving the information to JULIUS ROSENBERG, either orally or in writing.

MAX ELITCHER advised in 1950 that WILLIAM DANZIGER had been a classmate of his at City College of New York. ELITCHER stated that he and DANZIGER had gone to Washington, D. C., in November of 1938 where they both secured positions



with the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. They resided together at 1316 Delafield Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and ELITCHER advised that DANZIGER had been a member of the Communist Party from approximately 1939 until the summer of 1948 and indicated that DANZIGER may still be a member of the Communist Party.

Washington T-1 and Washington T-2, confidential informants of known reliability, advised that SYLVIA DANZIGER was a member of the Communist Party in Long Beach, California, in 1943 and 1944. These informants refused to give a signed statement or to testify at a loyalty hearing board.

It is desired to point out that an investigation was conducted on ~~LEG~~ SCHUBERT, Chemist, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, in November 1948 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. It is to be noted that SCHUBERT, at that time, resided at 487 Orange Street, S. E., and that his wife was EDITH SCHUBERT, and that he had one daughter. By memorandum, December 8, 1950, the Loyalty Review Board advised that SCHUBERT was "eligible on loyalty."

Washington T-3, an informant of known reliability, who refused to give a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that he knew EDITH SCHUBERT in New York City before she came to Washington, D. C., and that her maiden name was EDITH BROFFMAN. Prior to coming to Washington, the informant stated that Mrs. SCHUBERT was a member of the Communist Party. The Bureau of Standards file reflects that the SCHUBERTS came to Washington, D. C. in early 1942. The informant advised that he learned that Mrs. SCHUBERT and her husband had very close connections with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and that Mrs. SCHUBERT had made arrangements for her father, NAT BROFFMAN, to obtain the book binding contract for the Soviet information bulletin published by the Soviet Embassy. The informant stated that it was his understanding that the contract was never consummated because of BROFFMAN's own neglect. The informant stated that he also learned that the SCHUBERTS were official guests at the Soviet Embassy in Washington and that they had many friends in Washington who were Communists or Communist sympathizers. The informant described NAT and SONIA BROFFMAN, parents of Mrs. SCHUBERT who live in the Bronx, New York, as being non-Communist Party members but as being pro-Communist in their views. The informant

stated that he believed that a younger son of the BROFFMANS, M. BROFFMAN, recently joined the Communist Party. The BROFFMANS, according to the informant, are active sympathizers of the Soviet government.

The files of the National Bureau of Standards reflect that HELEN LEVITOV GUREWITZ, nee LEVITOV, was employed by that agency on January 2, 1942, and remained there until March 9, 1946. She was married to CLARENCE DARROW GUREWITZ on February 21, 1938, and the Marriage License Bureau records at Washington, D. C., reflect she divorced GUREWITZ on March 15, 1945. The file reflected that in 1944 she resided at 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia.

The records of the County Clerk, Arlington County Courthouse, Arlington, Virginia, reflect that HELEN LEVITOV GUREWITZ married MORTON SOBELL on March 10, 1945, in Arlington, Virginia. *HK*

Washington T-4, an informant of known reliability who refused to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that about the spring of 1944 he observed the official membership records of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia and that the name HELEN GUREWITZ, 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia, appeared therein. The informant believed that HELEN GUREWITZ was a member of the White Collar Workers Branch Number 12 of the Communist Party.

Washington T-5, also an informant of known reliability who declined to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board or furnish a signed statement, advised a number of years ago that CLARENCE L. GUREWITZ had been active in the Communist Party since 1938. It is to be noted that in 1944 his name was listed as secretary on the letterhead of the Communist Political Association.

The Communist Political Association is an organization cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-6, an informant of known reliability who declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised in 1941 that the name MILTON MANES, 1935 Biltmore Street, appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. The personnel file of MILTON MANES at the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, reflected that MANES, after coming to Washington in 1937, had lived at one time at 1935 Biltmore Street, N. W. This was prior to 1942. The 1941 City Directory reflects that MILTON MANES, Food and Drug Administration, lived at 1935 Biltmore Street, N. W. The City Directory contained no other similar name at this address. MANES was interviewed by Special Agent R. F. RYAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under oath in connection with a Hatch Act investigation on March 17, 1942, and he denied being a member of the American Peace Mobilization. He stated that he had attended one meeting at the National Press Building and had contributed an amount of money, less than \$1.00, and had contributed no services to this organization.

Washington T-7, an informant of known reliability, advised that in September 1944 ABRAHAM FOOKSON, 440 Newcomb Street, S. E., who was an organic chemist in aviation fuel work was believed by the informant to have been interviewed by an employee of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C. The informant stated that as a result of this interview he had the impression that FOOKSON was desirous of going to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and FOOKSON was asked by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission to send a detailed account of his background for their records. The informant stated that the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission apparently had no position to offer FOOKSON at the time. During the interview FOOKSON advised the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission official that he was a graduate of CCNY with a degree in Chemistry and at that time had four and a half years experience in the field. He was married, had no children at that time and gave his date and place of birth as October 18, 1916, at New York City. The informant was re-contacted during the course of this investigation and advised that he had no further details concerning this matter and had no information to indicate whether FOOKSON had taken further steps in regard to the above. The informant declined to furnish a signed statement or to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board. The Soviet Government Purchasing Commission is an official agency of the Soviet Government in the United States.



Washington T-8, an informant of known reliability, advised in May 1949 that he observed what appeared to him to be an expired membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association bearing the name ANNE FOCKSON, 204 Newcomb Street, S. E., Washington 20, D. C. The informant stated that he observed the card during the course of an official meeting of the Washington Bookshop Association. The informant was re-contacted during the course of this investigation and could furnish no further particulars regarding the above incident. The informant declined to furnish a signed statement or to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

It is to be noted that the Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-9, an informant of known reliability, advised in the spring of 1944 that the name of ANNE FOCKSON, 440 Newcomb Street, S. E., appeared on the active membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association. The informant stated that he believed that Mrs. FOCKSON last paid her dues in May 1943. This informant was re-contacted during the course of this investigation and advised that there was no additional information to report concerning the above, and the informant declined to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board or furnish a signed statement.

Washington T-10, an informant of known reliability, advised in 1948 that he observed the name ANNE FOCKSON, 440 Newcomb Street, S. E., in the membership list of the United Public Workers of America Women's Auxiliary. The informant was recontacted during the course of this investigation and could add no further information to the above, and stated that he preferred not to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Washington T-11, an informant of known reliability who has declined to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board or furnish a signed statement, advised that ANNE FOCKSON, wife of ABRAHAM FOCKSON, was a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the United Public Workers Association, and that this Auxiliary is comprised of wives and relatives of United Public Workers Association members. The informant stated that it is entirely

possible that ANNE FOOKSON could be a member of the Communist Party but that the informant has no evidence to prove the above statement. The surmise on the part of the informant is based on the fact that ANNE FOOKSON has been identified with individuals in the Women's Auxiliary of the United Public Workers of America who are known to the informant as either members of the Communist Party or strong sympathizers of the Communist Party.

The United Public Workers of America (UPWA), CIO was formed in 1946 by the merging of the two unions - The State, County and Municipal Workers of America and the United Federal Workers of America. According to the article in the May, 1946, issue of the Washington Post newspaper, the State, County and Municipal Workers of America had for years, under the leadership of ABRAM FLAXER, consistently followed the Communist Party line. The article continued that at its organizing convention the United Public Workers of America adopted a strongly pro-Russian foreign policy resolution and voted down a resolution of bar Communists from the Union.

The resolution on foreign policy as contained in the report on the First Constitutional Convention of the UPWA is as follows:

"Resolution of Foreign Policy.

"WHEREAS: The unity of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States was the foundation for military defeat of Fascism and their continued unity is absolutely essential if the United States is to provide a sound and lasting peace; and

"WHEREAS: friendship and cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union is the essential basis for an enduring peace; and

"WHEREAS: powerful influences are attempting to drive a wedge between the peoples of the United Nations for the purpose of furthering their imperialist and ambitions as evidenced by ex-Prime Minister CHURCHILL's speech; the forming of Anglo-American bloc within the UN; and the policy of assisting by the armed force in some cases the most reactionary groups in friendly countries such as China, the Philippines, France, Belgium and others; and

"WHEREAS: to further these policies, the demobilization of American troops now stationed throughout the world is being deliberately delayed; and

"WHEREAS: the failure to establish international cooperation in the government and control of atomic energy and the continued 'secrecy' and manufacture of atomic bombs have created world fear and distrust which weaken the peace,

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that the UPWA, meeting in convention April 24-26, 1946, call upon President Truman, Secretary of State Byrnes and members of Congress to take the following immediate steps:

"(1) To halt the present policy of attempting to isolate the Soviet Union in the United Nations and world affairs and call for an immediate meeting of the heads of the BIG THREE.

"(2) To take protective steps to re-establish friendly U. S. - Soviet Relations by word and deed.

"(3) To withdraw American troops and call for the withdrawal of British troops from all friendly countries including China, the Philippines, France, Greece, India, Belgium and Iceland.

"(4) To support the policy of UN regulations and control of all phases of atomic energy including the immediate possession of all atomic bombs and the passage by Congress of legislation vesting full control of atomic energy in a civilian commission.

"AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED THAT copies of this resolution be sent to President Truman, Secretary of State Byrnes, members of Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the members of the United States delegation to the UN."

Washington T-12, an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in the early spring of 1946 that ANNE FOCKSON would be able to accommodate two persons who were attending the Win the Peace Conference to be held in the near future in Washington. The informant was re-

contacted during the course of this investigation and stated he had no further information to offer in this regard and declined to furnish a signed statement or to testify at a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities in their report in 1948 made the following comment concerning the National Committee to Win the Peace:

"Known as a group of Communist fronts designed to soften the foreign policy of the United States in order to give Soviet Russia a free hand at China and Central Europe... It was born in Washington, D. C., at the Win the Peace Conference held there April 5, 6, 7, 1946...."

It is to be noted that the National Committee to Win the Peace has been cited as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-13, an informant of established reliability, advised in 1942 that the name Mrs. ANNE FOOKSON, no identifying data, appeared in the active indices or the mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

The informant was recontacted during the course of this investigation and stated that he had no further details to add and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Washington T-14, also an informant of established reliability, advised in 1941 that the name Mrs. ANNE FOOKSON, 3554 10th Street, N. W., appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. The informant was recontacted during the present investigation and stated that he had no further information to offer concerning the above and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The American Peace Mobilization and the United American Spanish Aid Committee are organizations that have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-15, an informant of known reliability, advised early in 1941 that the United Office and Professional Workers of America filed an application to cooperate with the Washington Youth Council and that ANNE FOOKSON, no identifying

data, was listed as corresponding secretary of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. The informant advised that the Washington Youth Council held its second Washington Youth Conference in Washington, D. C., November 1-3, 1940, and further advised that the Washington Youth Council was closely associated with the American Youth Congress and cooperated with the latter organization in many respects. The informant was recontacted during the course of this investigation and stated that he had no additional information to offer concerning the above matter and refused to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The American Youth Congress, mentioned above, has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Regarding the United Office and Professional Workers of America mentioned above the following information is available.

An article entitled "Twelfth Convention of the CIO" appearing in the January 1951 edition of "The Monthly Labor Review", publication by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, states: "Within the CIO the outstanding development of the year was the expulsion of a group of 11 Communist dominated unions. This action began at the 1949 Cleveland Convention which expelled UE and the Farm, Equipment and Metal Workers Union, was completed by the CIO's Executive Board during 1950. Each of the nine remaining accused unions was accorded a special hearing by an especially appointed trial committee. None of the ousted organizations appeared at the Chicago Convention to appeal the Executive Board's decision which was ratified by the delegation. As a result of this step the CIO president declared the Communist Movement in America had been given the most serious set back in all its history and is driving its last mile in our labor movement." According to the article the United Office and Professional Workers of America was expelled February 15, 1950, effective March 1, 1950.

The personnel file of FOOKSON at the Bureau of Standards reflects that on April 1, 1940, he transferred from United States Patent Office to the position of Junior Chemist (Organic), Grade P-1, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. He has been continuously employed by the Bureau of Standards and presently holds the position of Chemist (Organic), Grade GS-11, Heat and Power Division, Engine Fuel Section, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.



[REDACTED]

Other information found in the personnel file has been utilized by the FBI during this investigation.

Dr. FERDINAND G. BRICKWEDDE, Chief, Heat and Power Division, National Bureau of Standards, advised that he has indirectly supervised the work of FOOKSON for a number of years and that during the past two years his supervision has been more close, but still of an indirect nature. He stated that his only social contact with FOOKSON may have been at a tea given at which a number of Bureau of Standards employees were present. Dr. BRICKWEDDE stated that he has never heard FOOKSON say anything nor has he seen him do anything which would reflect on FOOKSON's loyalty. He stated that based on his limited knowledge of FOOKSON he considers him to be a loyal American and entirely trustworthy. He stated that FOOKSON has never to his knowledge in any manner violated any security regulations of the Bureau of Standards. Photographs of the following persons were displayed to BRICKWEDDE and he stated that he never knew any of these people to in any way be associated with FOOKSON:

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JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; HARRY GOLD; MORTON SOBELL; HELEN SOBELL, also known as HELEN GUREWITZ and HELEN LEVITOV; MAX ELITCHER; HELENE ELITCHER; WILLIAM DANZIGER, and STANLY R. RICH.

The following information is available concerning HARRY GOLD.

On May 23, 1950, a complaint was sworn to by Special Agent JOHN M. COLLINS of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before United States Commissioner EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, charging that from or about January 1, 1944 and continuing to the date of the complaint HARRY GOLD and "JOHN" DOE conspired among themselves and with other persons unknown to violate Subsection (a), Section 32, Title 50, United States Code in that HARRY GOLD would obtain from EMIL JULIUS KLAUS documents, etc., relating to the national defense with the intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the

injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, and that GOLD would deliver the documents, etc., to "JOHN" DOE, a representative official, agent and employee of the USSR and the other persons unknown who were not entitled to receive the documents, etc. In pursuance of the conspiracy HARRY GOLD and "JOHN" DOE met in September 1945 and conferred together in the vicinity of Jackson Heights, Long Island, in the Eastern District of New York.

On July 20, 1950, HARRY GOLD appeared before United States District Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY for arraignment and at this time he entered a plea of guilty. Docket number 15769 in the Clerk's Office, United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, reflects that on December 7, 1950, a hearing was held on a motion for sentence before Federal Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY. On December 9, 1950, HARRY GOLD was sentenced by Federal Judge McGRANERY to a term of 30 years in the Federal Penitentiary. On December 14, 1950, Judge McGRANERY issued an order amending GOLD's sentence to 29 years 223 days; GOLD was given credit for having served 122 days in custody after his plea of guilty on July 20, 1950.

The following information is available concerning STANLY ROBERT RICH.

MAX ELITCHER in July 1950 advised that he, ELITCHER, joined the Communist Party sometime in 1939 while in Washington, D. C., and was active in Communist Party politics until sometime in 1948 just before he went to New York. ELITCHER stated that he recalled STANLY RICH as having been an engineering student at CCNY at the same time he, ELITCHER, entered the school. ELITCHER stated that he recalled RICH going to Washington in 1938 or 1939 to work at the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department and that RICH was a roommate of his at 1316 Delafield Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MAX ELITCHER stated that it was his overall impression that RICH was possibly a member of the Communist Party but he added that he could not substantiate this belief with any proof. He further added that it is possible that RICH has broken away from any Communistic inclinations he may have had.

In signed statements dated September 7, 1950, and September 11, 1950, STANLY ROBERT RICH stated that when he was 19 or 20 he joined the Stinmetz Club, a Marxist organization which was affiliated with the Young Communist League at CCNY.

and resigned in May or June 1938 "having decided that I did not believe in nor did I care to be further associated with the organization". He stated that he attended open and closed meetings of this club and remembered seeing JULIUS ROSENBERG, WILLIAM DANZIGER, MAX ELITCHER and others at the closed meetings fairly regularly. He stated that when he joined the organization he understood that he did not have to be a Communist to belong but it was only necessary that he believe in Marxist principles. He stated that he has not held such views since his student days. It is to be noted that the Young Communist League is an organization cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Additional information regarding STANLY ROBERT RICH will be set out later in the report.

The other persons mentioned in the above list have been previously described in this report. It is desired to point out that the photographs of the above individuals have been shown to other persons throughout this investigation and in each instance where these photographs were shown to various individuals a statement will be made to that effect but the list of names will be omitted.

Dr. FRANK L. HOWARD, Chief, Engine Fuel Section, National Bureau of Standards, advised he has supervised the work of FOOKSON directly since FOOKSON first came to work at the Bureau of Standards. He stated that FOOKSON is an expert in organic synthesis which he explained to be work on hydrocarbons. He stated that FOOKSON is now a group leader and has two sub-professionals working for him as a rule. He stated that FOOKSON ~~has been~~ had been at various office functions where HOWARD was present approximately ten or 12 times

~~FOOKSON has been at various office functions where HOWARD was present approximately ten or 12 times~~  
Dr. HOWARD stated that his acquaintance with FOOKSON is primarily at the office and laboratory, and he stated that based on the above association he considers FOOKSON to be a loyal American and entirely trustworthy so far as security regulations at the Bureau of Standards are concerned. He stated that in the past FOOKSON has on occasions worked on classified material and that he had been entirely trustworthy so far as he, HOWARD, is concerned. He stated that at the present time very little material that FOOKSON works on is classified.

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Dr. HOWARD reviewed a June 1944 report which reflected that FOCKSON during the entire month of June 1944 was engaged in putting in machinery in the building called the pilot plant laboratory and some work in the dynamometer laboratory building. It is to be noted in this connection that FOCKSON stated that he met ROSENBERG at the Bureau of Standards sometime during the summer of either 1944 or 1945. Later in this report, it will be shown that ROSENBERG was probably at the Bureau of Standards in June 1944.

Dr. HOWARD stated that FOCKSON was working with THOMAS W. MEARS and PHILIP POMERANTZ in June of 1944 and that the work was not of a classified nature. In connection with this type of work it should have been necessary for FOCKSON to go to various buildings all over the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards to obtain plumbing materials, electrical supplies and requisitions for various kinds of work in connection with the installation of the machinery. HOWARD stated that FOCKSON probably parked his car, [REDACTED] in the driveway of the pilot plant laboratory just directly behind the dynamometer building. HOWARD stated that the records reflected that SAMUEL GOLDMAGEN also was working with FOCKSON during June 1944. Dr. HOWARD stated that the report for the quarter ending December 31, 1949, reflected that FOCKSON was working on synthesis of hydrocarbons which was not considered classified material. It is to be noted that FOCKSON stated that he was contacted by ROSENBERG sometime during the winter of 1949-1950. The quarter report for the quarter ending March 31, 1950, reflected that FOCKSON was working on hydrogen deuteriae and at the time it was not clearly established whether or not this was classified material. However, the material has subsequently been published and consequently is not classified at this time.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to HOWARD and he stated he never knew FOCKSON to, in any way, be associated with these individuals.

It is to be noted that the Bureau of Standards has a small map of the Bureau and that one of the buildings on this map is called the dynamometer building which is indicated as D building. The pilot plant laboratory, according to HOWARD, was directly behind D building. Additional information concerning these maps, which are being transmitted as Exhibit A with this report, will be set forth later in the report.

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Concerning the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians the following is noted:

On page 151 of the book entitled "A Story of the CIO" by BEN STOLBERG, appears the following: "Only four CIO Unions are under complete control of Stalinists officials; they are the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians...." The following information concerning the FAECT appears on pages 264 and 265 of the above mentioned book by Mr. STOLBERG: "The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians was organized in 1934, mainly from the technical staffs in the Work Projects Administration. From the very beginning the Federation has been under Stalinist leadership and its rank and file are chiefly Communist Party followers."

Concerning ARTHUR IBERALL, mentioned by Dr. HOWARD, it is desired to point out that an investigation was conducted on ARTHUR SAUL IBERALL, also known as IBEY, ARTHUR AARON IBERALL, ARTHUR A. IBERALL, SOLOMON IBERALL, S. IBERALL, Physicist, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, in June, 1948 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. By memorandum, June 8, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised that IBERALL was "eligible on loyalty."

Dr. H. K. CUMMINGS, Physicist, Division of Heat and Power, National Bureau of Standards, advised that he was Chief of the Automotive Section, National Bureau of Standards, from 1940 to 1943, and also has been engaged in other activities at the Bureau since that time. He stated that he has not had very much personal contact with FOOKSON, but that he did supervise FOOKSON's work indirectly from 1940 to 1943. Dr. CUMMINGS stated that he knew of nothing detrimental to FOOKSON's loyalty, and that based on the above limited knowledge he considered FOOKSON to be a loyal American. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Dr. CUMMINGS and he stated that he never knew of any of these individuals to be associated with FOOKSON.

Mr. DONALD B. BROOKS, Executive Director, Research and Development Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense, advised that he supervised the work of FOOKSON at the National Bureau of Standards from the time FOOKSON came there until February 6, 1949 when BROOKS left the Bureau. The above supervision did not include a short period of time in 1944. He stated that FOOKSON was employed in a nearby building to where BROOKS's office was located and he did not see him too much, and consequently his acquaintance with FOOKSON was limited. Mr. BROOKS stated that he certainly had no reason to doubt FOOKSON's loyalty and FOOKSON handled confidential work on occasions in a satisfactory manner, and BROOKS stated that FOOKSON was primarily engaged in work on hydrocarbons. Mr. BROOKS stated that FOOKSON always observed security regulations and was entirely trustworthy in this respect.

Mr. BROOKS stated that there was an active chapter of FAECT at the National Bureau of Standards, and one morning he, Mr. BROOKS, found that someone had distributed a publication, name unknown, which was published by this Union. He stated that when he got to work that morning some of the employees were throwing this publication, which was scattered all over the office, in the wastebasket. BROOKS stated that he did not like the FAECT and he let it be known that he did not like the organization, and that he did not want anyone in his section to belong. He stated he had no more trouble with the organization and he does not know who distributed this publication. On another occasion BROOKS stated that some information reached the FAECT from his section of the Bureau of Standards which the Union was not entitled to. He stated he was never able to determine how the Union obtained this information. BROOKS stated, however, that he heard from someone, whose name he cannot now recall, that FOOKSON may have been interested in the FAECT. BROOKS said that FOOKSON was the only person in his section that he even had the slightest suspicion was interested in this Union. Mr. BROOKS stated that he has no knowledge of any activities on the part of FOOKSON in the FAECT, but stated that because of the above information he would hesitate to state that FOOKSON is a loyal American but preferred to make the statement that he had no reason to doubt the loyalty of FOOKSON. He said that he has no proof or reasonable evidence to justify a doubt concerning FOOKSON's loyalty, but nevertheless he has such a doubt. Mr. BROOKS pointed out that he does not want to jeopardize the chance of FOOKSON keeping his job and would be willing to testify before a loyalty hearing board to the above information, but preferred not to furnish a signed statement, stating that he did not believe he could really set out his views in a signed statement as fully and fairly as he could in direct testimony before the board.

Regarding the FAECT, Mr. BROOKS stated that he never read the paper referred to above but heard word going around the Bureau of Standards that the paper undertook to rate instructors in the Bureau of Standards classes, and that instructors who were pro-FAECT or pro-labor were rated very high and those instructors who were opposed to FAECT or were anti-labor were rated low, regardless of their ability as instructors. BROOKS stated that he had a professor who was an excellent professor and ran a very strict class, but was rated low by this publication because his views did not coincide with the Union's views. BROOKS stated that he also heard that the FAECT paper was sometimes opposed to the policy of the Bureau of Standards. BROOKS pointed out that he was a career man, having been employed by the Bureau of Standards for twenty-four years, and did not like the above activities. He stated he had no evidence to prove FOOKSON was in the FAECT, and that he heard the above information from various sources at the Bureau of Standards and that much of it was heresay. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Mr. BROOKS and he stated that he never observed FOOKSON associating with any of these individuals, to his knowledge.

THOMAS W. MEARS, Chemist, Engine Fuel Section, Bureau of Standards, advised that he had known FOOKSON for eleven years and as a fellow employee and also knew him at George Washington University where both attended classes. MEARS stated that he has met FOOKSON's family but has had practically no social contact with FOOKSON. MEARS stated that FOOKSON is an extremely hard worker, a capable man, and he believes him to be entirely loyal to the United States. He stated that he and FOOKSON have co-authored four or five articles along scientific lines, and that FOOKSON's chief interest seems to be science and related subjects. MEARS stated that FOOKSON's closest friend appeared to be LEO SCHUBERT and that they apparently knew each other in New York prior to coming to Washington. He stated that they seemed to have both professional and social contacts. MEARS stated that he knew HELEN GUREWITZ casually when she was an employee of the Bureau of Standards, and that he never knew of any close association between Mrs. GUREWITZ and FOOKSON, although they apparently did know each other. MEARS stated that FOOKSON also knew JULIUS WEISSER, a former employee at the Bureau of Standards, and that WEISSER came to see FOOKSON during lunch periods and they would visit for a little while. He stated they seemed to be friendly but he did not know the extent of their friendship. He also stated that he believed FOOKSON probably knew MILTON MANES, but the extent of their friendship is unknown to MEARS. MEARS recalled that in 1944 FOOKSON was engaged in the installation of machinery and equipment in the Pilot Plant Laboratory, and that as a result of his activities in this regard it was necessary for him to go to various sections of the Bureau of Standards. He stated that FOOKSON has been primarily concerned with work on hydrocarbons, some of which were classified. He stated that FOOKSON had been entirely trustworthy so far as he knows in the handling of classified material. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were shown to MEARS and he recognized the photograph of Mrs. GUREWITZ, also known as HELEN SOBELL. However, he said that he did not know of any association between FOOKSON and the others.

Washington T-16, an informant of known reliability who declined to furnish a signed statement and to testify to a loyalty hearing board, advised that in the Fall of 1946 ETHEL WEISSER, wife of JULIUS WEISSER, had recently been visiting in the home of ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN. According to the informant, STEIN was believed to be the ranking member of the Government group of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C.

Washington T-17, also of known reliability who declined to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board, advised that Mrs. ETHEL WEISSER discussed with various people the activities of the Womens Auxiliary of the United Public Workers of America. The informant gained the impression that Mrs. WEISSER took a leading part in the activities of this organization. Mrs. WEISSER, according to the informant, was recruiting new members for the UPWA Womens Auxiliary.



PHILIP POMERANTZ, Organic Chemist at the Bureau of Standards, advised that he has worked in the same section with FOOKSON for the past eleven years and also attended classes at George Washington University with FOOKSON from approximately 1940 to 1942. He stated that they have had some social acquaintance, visiting each others homes about every six months in the past years. He stated that he has visited FOOKSON's home primarily at 1727 R Street, N.W. and 204 Newcomb Street, S.E. He said he is also fairly well acquainted with Mrs. FOOKSON and advised that he has never had any reason to question the loyalty of the FOOKSONS. He stated that FOOKSON's best friend is LEO SCHUBERT who also lived in Southeast Washington; worked at the Bureau of Standards, and attended Maryland University with FOOKSON recently. He stated they appeared to be close personal friends. POMERANTZ also stated that FOOKSON was also acquainted with ARTHUR IBERALL casually, and had occasional contact with him but their association did not seem to be too close. He stated he knew of no association or friendship between FOOKSON and JULIUS WEISSER or STANLEY ROBERT RICH. POMERANTZ stated that he had no knowledge of any interest of FOOKSON in low cost housing developments and, in fact, POMERANTZ has needled FOOKSON trying to get him interested in buying a house. POMERANTZ pointed out that he, POMERANTZ, until recently lived in Southeast Washington, and about seven months ago bought a house. He stated that FOOKSON does not seem to be interested in acquiring any real estate or a home. He stated that the only organization he knows FOOKSON to be interested in is the American Chemical Society and they have attended meetings together. He stated he has observed FOOKSON with the magazine of the Consumers Union, but he knew of no special interest that FOOKSON takes in this publication, and FOOKSON has never attempted to solicit his, POMERANTZ's, subscription for this magazine. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others, including the photograph of HELEN GUREWITZ, were displayed to POMERANTZ, and he stated he never knew of FOOKSON being associated with any of these people. POMERANTZ stated he recalled that in 1944 FOOKSON worked with SAMUEL GOLDHAGEN installing new equipment and in connection with this work FOOKSON undoubtedly had to go to various parts of the Bureau of Standards to obtain supplies and equipment. POMERANTZ stated he has never known FOOKSON to be interested in foreign travel or to go abroad to work. To his knowledge, POMERANTZ stated, FOOKSON was not in the years gone by interested in obtaining another job than that at the Bureau of Standards. He stated that he has never known FOOKSON to be interested in any of the following organizations:

FAECT

UPWA

Washington Bookshop

American Peace Mobilization

United American Spanish Aid Committee

Washington Committee for Democratic Action

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities in their report dated March 29, 1944 cited the Consumers Union as a Communist front "headed by Communist ARTHUR KALLET (whose Party name is EDWARD ADAMS), BEN GOLD and LOUIS WEINSTOCK, both well known Communists were also members of the Labor Advisory Committee of Consumers Union"

Mr. EDGAR A. CADWALLADER, Chemist, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Maryland, advised that he knew FOOKSON as a fellow employee at the Bureau of Standards from September, 1945 to January, 1949, and has seen him occasionally since then. He stated that his acquaintance with FOOKSON was limited to the Laboratory and he has heard FOOKSON speak of his family on several occasions and he seemed to have a normal home.

CADWALLADER described FOOKSON as a liberal individual, pointing out that FOOKSON is very much opposed to discrimination because of race and color. He stated that he recalled one occasion where FOOKSON and he discussed whether Russian citizens were allowed to own property in Russia. FOOKSON pointed out in the discussion that maybe we in the United States did not have the full truth concerning the Russian people, and that maybe they were allowed to own property. FOOKSON pointed out that he did not believe that it is possible to believe the American newspapers entirely in their stories concerning Russia. CADWALLADER stated that although FOOKSON does have the above views he did not consider them disloyal but desired to mention them. He stated that he feels FOOKSON is loyal to the United States. CADWALLADER stated that FOOKSON's closest friend seemed to be LEO SCHUBERT, and that they were friends at the Bureau of Standards and attended several courses together. He stated that he noted that JULIUS WEISSER, on several occasions, visited FOOKSON but that their discussions were primarily regarding scientific matters and that there did not appear to be any political discussions between the two. He stated that he knew of no associations between these two away from the Bureau. He stated that he knew of no association between FOOKSON and ARTHUR IBERALL or HELEN GUREWITZ, former Bureau of Standard employees. CADWALLADER stated that FOOKSON was entirely trustworthy, so far as the security regulations of the Bureau of Standards were concerned. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to CADWALLADER and he stated that he never knew of FOOKSON in any way to be associated with any of these individuals.

JAMES A. WALKER, Scientific Aide, Engine Fuel Section, Bureau of Standards, advised he has known FOOKSON at the office and laboratory for the past seven and one-half years, and that their acquaintance is limited to office contacts. He stated that he considers FOOKSON to be loyal to the United States and based this statement on general conversations he has had with FOOKSON regarding current events and controversial international affairs. He stated that FOOKSON's closest friend at the Bureau of Standards was LEO SCHUBERT, and that they seemed to be personal friends as well as business associates. He said that he had the impression that

FOOKSON and SCHUBERT had mutual common interests and that their families were also close friends. He stated that FOOKSON knew ARTHUR IBERALL at the Bureau of Standards, but that their associations were primarily in connection with official business. He stated that he knew of no association between FOOKSON and HELEN GUREWITZ or JULIUS WEISSER. WALKER stated that he believed FOOKSON would be entirely trustworthy in handling classified material and in obeying security regulations. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to WALKER and he advised he knew of no association between FOOKSON and any of these individuals.

RICHARD M. DAVID, Engineering Aide, Engine Fuel Section, Bureau of Standards, advised he has known FOOKSON for the past nine years at the Bureau of Standards where they have been more or less fellow employees. He stated that he has no social contacts with FOOKSON and has no knowledge of FOOKSON outside of the office. Mr. DAVID stated that he preferred not to make a comment on the loyalty of FOOKSON because he did not feel qualified to do so because he has never engaged in any discussions nor observed anything about FOOKSON that would reflect one way or another on his loyalty. He pointed out, however, that he has no reason to question the loyalty of FOOKSON. He stated that he has no knowledge of association between FOOKSON and ARTHUR IBERALL, JULIUS WEISSER or HELEN GUREWITZ. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to DAVID and he stated he had no knowledge of any association between FOOKSON and these individuals.

SAMUEL GOLDHAGEN, head of Thermochemistry Section, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Maryland, advised that he worked from April, 1944 to the end of June, 1944 with FOOKSON installing equipment and machinery in a Pilot Plant Laboratory. He stated that he and FOOKSON worked together almost constantly during this time and he made the comment that "if FOOKSON was at one end of a piece of pipe I was probably at the other end in installing the pipe." He stated that it was necessary in connection with this project for FOOKSON to go over the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards to various places to obtain plumbing and electrical supplies, and also for other reasons, such as obtaining requisitions. He stated that he recalled that FOOKSON usually parked his car in the vicinity of the Dynamometer Building, which is shown as Building D on the Bureau of Standards map. The building they were working in was immediately in back of the Dynamometer Building. He stated that FOOKSON and LEO SCHUBERT were in a car pool, riding back and forth to work at the Bureau of Standards at that time. He stated he knew of no association between FOOKSON and ARTHUR IBERALL, JULIUS WEISSER or HELEN GUREWITZ. GOLDHAGEN stated that since he, GOLDHAGEN, left the Bureau of Standards he has seen FOOKSON on several occasions since he, GOLDHAGEN, would call on FOOKSON at work. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to GOLDHAGEN and he advised that he did not recall ever seeing FOOKSON with any of these individuals. GOLDHAGEN stated that he has no reason to doubt the loyalty of FOOKSON and believes that he obeyed security regulations and was entirely trustworthy in that respect.



It is to be noted that FOOKSON stated in his signed statement that he met JULIUS ROSENBERG on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards during the Summer of either 1944 or 1945, and may have seen him several times during that time.

A check was made of the personnel files of the National Bureau of Standards and it failed to reflect that JULIUS ROSENBERG was ever an employee there. The following investigation has been conducted in connection with ROSENBERG's alleged assignment at the National Bureau of Standards.

Dr. ALLEN V. ASTIN, Associate Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was contacted and he advised that in 1944 he personally was in charge of the training of enlisted men in specialized work at the Bureau but that he had never had control of civilian trainees in this program. He stated that whereas formal classes were held under his direction for the enlisted men he could not recall that any formal training had been held for the civilian trainees. He stated that the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG meant nothing to him and he was likewise unable to identify a picture of ROSENBERG. Through Dr. ASTIN's cooperation a complete search of the personnel records of the Bureau was made which search failed to reflect any record under the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG. An attempt was made to check records of the Gate Guards' Office but it was learned that they had been destroyed since the conclusion of World War II.

By way of background, Dr. ASTIN pointed out that the organizational set up at the time that ROSENBERG is reported to have been at the National Bureau of Standards was as follows. The work done by the Bureau came under the overall wartime direction of the National Defense Research Council (NDRC) which in turn was under the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD). The NDRC, which was also known as Division 4 of the OSRD, was under the supervision of Mr. ALEXANDER ELLETT.

HARRY DIAMOND, mentioned above, who is now deceased, was then Chief of the Ordnance Division of the Bureau of Standards and was responsible to both Dr. LYMAN BRIGGS, then Director of the Bureau of Standards, and to ELLETT. Under DIAMOND in the Ordnance Division there were six sections and the AN/CPQ program was carried on in Section 6, of which Dr. L. B. HEILPRIN was Chief. This latter group was also known by the name of Quality Control Group. Dr. ASTIN went on to state, and was supported in his statement by Dr. L. B. HEILPRIN, that the only clearance or records that they ever had for persons such as ROSENBERG, who was one of those coming in for a short period of specialized training, was a clearance given by the NDRC. He also mentioned that the NDRC records

were now in the National Archives of the United States. Accordingly, Mr. J. ROSS of the Industrial Records Section, Room 2 W, National Archives, was contacted. ROSS advised that records of Division 4 of the NDRC had been disposed of approximately four months ago. In addition, it was the opinion of Mr. ROSS that these records were only for permanent personnel of the NDRC and did not contain records of persons in the category of ROSENBERG. Mr. ROSS was able to uncover some miscellaneous NDRC correspondence which was awaiting disposal and a search of this correspondence revealed the following material pertinent to JULIUS ROSENBERG.

A telegram directed to Dr. ALEXANDER E. ELLETT, Chief of Division 4 of the National Bureau of Standards, and dated June 16, 1944, which reads, "Mr. JULIUS ROSENBERG OF NEWARK SIGNAL CORPS INSPECTION ZONE IS REPORTING TO NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS FOR TRAINING ON AN/CPQ WITH QUALITY CONTROL GROUP NINETEEN JUNE 1944 STOP WOULD BE APPRECIATED IF ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HIS VISITING ANY LABORATORIES WHICH MAY BE NECESSARY TO ROUND OUT HIS TRAINING END SPSGS DASH REC DASH THREE BT". This telegram was signed "CASZYANT, Camp Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey."

The other paper pertaining to ROSENBERG from this source was a memorandum dated June 17, 1944 to Mr. HARRY DIAMOND from Mr. ALEXANDER ELLETT and contained the following: "Pursuant to telegraphic requests from Colonel CASZYANT, Mr. JULIUS ROSENBERG, of Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, is cleared for any areas which it may be desirable for him to enter in connection with his training as a Signal Corps Inspector on AN/CPQ".

Copies of the telegram and memorandum described above were then exhibited to Dr. ASTIN in an effort to further place ROSENBERG in the Quality Control Group #19 as mentioned in the telegram. Dr. ASTIN stated that the No. 19 did not mean anything at the Bureau of Standards and was probably a Camp Evans classification number.

Dr. L. B. HEILPRIN, mentioned hereinbefore, who is the Head Physicist at the Harry Diamond Memorial Ordnance Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, advised that in 1944 he was Chief of Section 6 of the Quality Control Group to which JULIUS ROSENBERG in all probability would have reported. He stated that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having heard of JULIUS ROSENBERG but upon seeing his photograph expressed the opinion that he had met the subject somewhere in the past; however, he had no recollection of the time, place or circumstances. Dr. HEILPRIN mentioned that during the last war in the course of his work he had made

frequent trips to both Camp Evans and to the Emerson Radio Corporation in New York City and that it was very possible that he had casually been introduced to ROSENBERG during one of these trips. He concluded his remarks by reiterating that he is positive he has been ROSENBERG somewhere but was still unable to recall the circumstances.

Dr. L. B. HEILPRIN, 3130 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., was recontacted during the current investigation of FOOKSON, and he stated that he did not know FOOKSON and never knew him to be in any way connected with the Quality Control Group at the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. HARVEY PRATT, who is the Supervising Electronics Scientist of the Harry Diamond Laboratory, was in 1944 an Assistant to Dr. HEILPRIN in the Quality Control Group. In addition, he was also at the Emerson Corporation in New York City from November, 1942 to June, 1943, in the Signal Corps as a Field Engineer and later from June, 1943 to September, 1943 was a Project Engineer on the AN/CPQ program at Camp Evans, Belmar, New Jersey. PRATT could not recall ROSENBERG and upon seeing a photograph of the subject was certain that he had never met ROSENBERG or worked with him at any time. PRATT pointed out, however, that the fact that he did not know ROSENBERG was not unusual because his, PRATT's work was purely with Zone Groups while ROSENBERG's work would have been with an Area Group.

Mr. H. A. PRATT was recontacted during the course of this investigation and a photograph of ABRAHAM FOOKSON, which was obtained from the Bureau of Standards photographic file, was displayed to PRATT. He stated he did not recall ever having seen FOOKSON around the Quality Control Group, and did not know him by name. He pointed out that the Quality Control Group was in 1944 located in a building now known as the Electronics Laboratory, which is designated as EL on the map of the Bureau of Standards. A copy of this map of the Bureau of Standards, together with indications of the locations of Building EL, Building D and the Pilot Plant Laboratory where FOOKSON was employed in 1944, is being transmitted as Exhibit A with this report.

Mr. JOHN J. ROACH, Electronics Engineer at the Harry Diamond Laboratory, advised that he worked with the Quality Control Group at Camp Evans from January to September, 1943 and with the same Group at the Bureau of Standards. He stated that he had no recollection of JULIUS ROSENBERG and, upon seeing a photograph of ROSENBERG, decided that it was familiar to him only because of its frequent appearance in the newspapers recently.

Mr. ROACH was recontacted during the current investigation and a photograph of FOOKSON was displayed to him. He stated that he did not recall FOOKSON as a person who has been around the Quality Control Group, and he did not know FOOKSON by name. He also stated that the Quality Control Group would probably have been located in

the Electronics Laboratory at the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. ROBERT S. WALLEIGH, Technical Aide, Assistant to Chief, Ordnance Development Division, Bureau of Standards, advised that he was associated with the Quality Control Group in 1944 and recalls that men came there from Camp Evans to observe what the Bureau of Standards was doing in that particular field. He stated that he had been to the Emerson Radio Company. Photographs of both ROSENBERG and FOOKSON were displayed to WALLEIGH, but he stated he did not recall ever seeing these men at any of the above places, and did not know either to have been at the Quality Control Group.

The personnel file of ABRAHAM FOOKSON for his employment at the U.S. Patent Office was reviewed at the National Archives and it reflected the following information: FOOKSON was appointed to the position of Examiner's Aide (Chemistry), U.S. Patent Office, Department of Commerce, December 12, 1938, and resigned March 31, 1940 to accept appointment at the Bureau of Standards. His supervisors were listed as Mr. C. O. DURAS, Principal Examiner, Division 24, and Mr. WILLIAM I. WYMAN, Principal Examiner, Division 33. Personnel records at the U.S. Patent Office reflect that FOOKSON was assigned to Divisions 24 and 33 on December 12, 1938, and to Divisions 24 and 19 on June 20, 1939. These files contained nothing else pertinent to his loyalty.

Mr. CHARLES O. DURAS, Fairfax, Virginia, advised that he was Chief of Division 24, U.S. Patent Office, during the period 1938 to 1940, but does not recall FOOKSON.

Mr. G. V. LARKIN, Examiner in Division 24, advised that he was in that Division during 1938 and 1939 and does not recall FOOKSON by name, but when a photograph was exhibited he did recall seeing him there but could furnish no information about FOOKSON. He said he knew nothing adverse so far as FOOKSON's loyalty was concerned.

Mr. MERLE C. KISSINGER, Assistant Chief, Division 24, advised he was there during 1939 and 1940 but could not recall FOOKSON either by name or by photograph.

Mr. W. E. ROE, Assistant Chief, Division 33, advised that Mr. WILLIAM I. WYMAN, who was Principal Examiner from 1938 to 1940, is now deceased. ROE advised that he recalls FOOKSON vaguely but could remember nothing about him and had no adverse information to report.

Mr. J. L. NACKENOFF, Examiner, Division 33, recalled FOOKSON from the photograph which was displayed to him, but could not remember him by name. He stated he remembered practically nothing about FOOKSON and had no adverse information concerning his loyalty.

Mr. R. W. COOKE, Examiner, Division 33, recalled FOOKSON vaguely, but stated that he does not remember much about him and could furnish no information.

The following persons in Division 19 of the Patent Office advised that they were there in 1939 and 1940, but could not recall FOOKSON either by name or from his photograph: F. F. MATTESON, J. W. WESTHAVER, and Miss RUTH HUDSON. Mr. O. L. SIMPSON, of Division 19, advised that he remembered FOOKSON's name but recalled nothing else concerning him.

The files of the Registrar's Office, George Washington University, reflect that ABRAHAM FOOKSON, born October 18, 1916 in New York City, attended the school from September, 1939 to February, 1949, and on February 22, 1949 received an MS degree with a major in Chemistry. In the application blank filed by FOOKSON and signed September 4, 1939, he listed a reference as STANLEY RICH, 1115 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., an Engineer. It is to be noted that information concerning STANLEY RICH has been previously reported in this report.

Dr. SAMUEL N. WRENN, Professor of Chemistry at George Washington University, advised that he had FOOKSON in several classes over a period of five or six years or more, and FOOKSON wrote his thesis under Dr. WRENN's supervision. He stated that generally his knowledge of FOOKSON is confined to the classroom and laboratory at George Washington University, and he knows of no organizations in which FOOKSON might be interested. He stated that based on his limited knowledge of FOOKSON he believes him to be loyal to the United States. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Dr. WRENN and he stated he had no knowledge of any association between these individuals and FOOKSON.

Dr. B. D. VAN EVERA, Professor of Chemistry and Coordinator of Scientific Activities, George Washington University, stated that he knew FOOKSON for several years before, during and after World War II as a student and had FOOKSON in one of his advanced classes. He stated that his knowledge of FOOKSON was limited entirely to the classroom and laboratory, and volunteered the information that FOOKSON never talked as if the Communists were wonderful. He stated he had no reason to question FOOKSON's loyalty, and upon being shown the photographs of ROSENBERG and others stated he had no indication that FOOKSON was ever associated with any of these individuals. VAN EVERA stated that he had no knowledge of any association between FOOKSON and STANLEY RICH.



WILLIAM F. SAGER, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, George Washington University, advised that he was a fellow student of FOOKSON during 1940 and 1941, and has seen him at various times since then. He stated that his acquaintance with FOOKSON is limited entirely to the laboratory and classrooms, but that based on this knowledge he believes him to be loyal to the United States. He had no knowledge of any association between FOOKSON and STANLEY RICH, and advised upon being shown the photographs of ROSENBERG and others that he had no knowledge of any association between them and FOOKSON.

CARL BOYARS, Chemist, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Maryland, advised he knew FOOKSON during various years from 1942 to 1949 at George Washington University when both were students in the Chemistry Department. BOYARS stated that he had no reason to question the loyalty of FOOKSON.

The files of the Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, reflected that ABRAHAM FOOKSON matriculated September 26, 1949 in the Graduate School and attended classes during 1949 and 1950 in Advanced Chemistry subjects. The file contained nothing else pertinent to his loyalty.

Dr. WILKINS REEVE, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Maryland, advised he had FOOKSON in a class at the University and got to know him fairly well. He stated that he has no knowledge of FOOKSON's activities outside of the University, but based on his limited knowledge he considers him to be loyal to the United States. He stated that LEO SCHUBERT also attended these classes and that FOOKSON and SCHUBERT seemed to be the best of friends.

Washington T-18, formerly a neighbor of FOOKSON in the housing development located in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised that he had a speaking acquaintance only with FOOKSON and never had any discussions of controversial political or international subjects. He stated that he had no social contacts whatsoever with the FOOKSONS. T-18 advised that he was a little bit more adversely influenced by the FOOKSONS' visitors than by the FOOKSONS themselves, particularly after a friend of his found a membership card of one of the FOOKSONS' friends in the Progressive Party. The informant stated that he furthermore disliked Mrs. FOOKSON's activities which seemed to indicate that the FOOKSONS were influenced by parties too left for T-18's personal convictions. T-18 stated that all discussions he had with FOOKSON were on neutral grounds regarding such matters as Chemistry courses, etc. The informant had the impression that FOOKSON was very industrious because in addition to the job he had at the Bureau of Standards he kept up his studies in Chemistry research and was working on a Master's thesis. The informant

stated that FOOKSON is very quiet and not a talkative individual. FOOKSON's wife, however, according to the informant, has more social characteristics and is more inclined to make social contacts. The informant stated that he had the impression that FOOKSON's friends were not settled in appearance, and he made it a point to stay away from the FOOKSONS and their friends because he felt it best to do so.

Concerning the Progressive Party, T-18 said that this was a mixture of persons who might have followed purely idealistic tendencies and also of persons who followed the Communist Party lines. Regarding the expression that the FOOKSONS were influenced by persons too left for T-18, the informant explained that he meant that he disliked Mrs. FOOKSON's activities such as picketing and obtaining signatures for petitions in the street. The informant stated that he never knew the FOOKSONS to be interested in any organizations cited by the Attorney General, such as the Washington Bookshop, the American Peace Mobilization, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or any organizations other than as set out above.

Informant pointed out that he believed the FOOKSONS were happily married, but stated that he did not know how much influence one wielded over the other from a political point of view.

✓ Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to this informant and he stated he never knew FOOKSON to be associated with any of these individuals. The informant further stated that he was unable to furnish the names or identities of the friends of the FOOKSONS, and does not know any of them by name. T-18 stated that he preferred not to give a signed statement or to testify at a loyalty hearing board, pointing out that the above information was not of a factual nature and was mostly opinions. The informant stated that he was prejudiced in his opinions against the FOOKSONS and does not want to injure them in any way, but felt it his duty to report the above information for what it may be worth.

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-19, a former neighbor of the FOOKSONS who resides in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised that he first met Mrs. FOOKSON several years ago [redacted] The acquaintance between T-19 and Mrs. FOOKSON at that time was quite limited, and later the informant knew the FOOKSONS at 204 Newcomb Street, S.E.

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Several years ago T-19 saw Mrs. FOOKSON at the Safeway Grocery Store on Nichols Avenue, S.E. during the time that meat prices were going up very rapidly. Mrs. FOOKSON was soliciting signatures to a petition stating that a person signing it promised not to pay more than sixty cents a pound for steak. The informant did not sign the petition. A few days later the informant saw Mrs. FOOKSON in the same Safeway Store where she was purchasing steak at a considerable higher price than sixty cents a pound. The informant stated this made him very displeased with Mrs. FOOKSON. He stated that the reason he declined to sign the petition originally was that he never signs petitions on a public street. The informant stated that this petition signing which was carried on by Mrs. FOOKSON was fostered by the Progressive Party and subsequently he saw a picture of Mrs. FOOKSON in the "Washington Post", a Washington, D.C. newspaper, pictured with her little boy picketing in connection with Capital Transit's fare increase. The informant stated that the picture appeared in the "Post" when the FOOKSONS resided at 204 Newcomb Street, S.E. The informant stated that he believed this activity was also sponsored by the Progressive Party, and stated that the Progressive Party was very close to Communism, and that many of the individuals in the Progressive Party followed the Communist Party line.

The informant further stated that he did not like the friends that the FOOKSONS had at their home because they did not appear to be politically mature and because of Mrs. FOOKSON's activities in obtaining signatures for petitions which were sponsored by the Progressive Party he had some doubt of the FOOKSONS' loyalty to the United States. This informant stated that Mrs. FOOKSON appeared to be more socially inclined than Mr. FOOKSON, and that the FOOKSONS appeared to have a normal home life, but he could not state whether either exerted influence over the other. The informant stated that he knew of no activity on the part of Mrs. FOOKSON in the United Public Workers Womens Auxiliary, the Washington Bookshop, the American Peace Mobilization, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or the Consumers Union. The informant also stated that he was unable to furnish the names or identities of the FOOKSONS' visitors, and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board because the above is mostly opinion and is not backed up by factual information. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to T-19 and he stated he did not know FOOKSON to be associated with any of these individuals.

There is being transmitted herewith as Exhibit B a photograph made of a photograph and descriptive data which appeared in the "Washington Post" on September 16, 1948, page 2B. This photograph was made of a "Washington Post" on file at the Washington, D.C. Public Library, and contains a picture JEFFREY FOOKSON and LEDA SCHUBERT, who were accompanied



by their mothers in picketing the District Building in protest against the proposed Transit fare increase from ten to fifteen cents.

There is being transmitted herewith as Exhibit C with this report a photograph made from the negative on file at the "Washington Post" library from which the picture was made for the article mentioned immediately above. This photograph is much clearer than the one appearing in the paper. There is also being transmitted herewith as Exhibit D a photograph made from a negative on file at the "Washington Post" which contains a picture of women and children picketing the fare increase. The "Washington Post" files reflected that this photograph was taken the same date as the photograph mentioned immediately above and which was September 15, 1948. It was explained by the "Washington Post" that photographs taken on September 15, 1948 would normally appear in the newspaper issued on September 16, 1948.

Washington T-20, an informant of known reliability, advised that on September 13, 1948 ANNE FOOKSON and EDITH SCHUBERT were among the persons picketing the Public Utilities Commission hearings on the proposed Capital Transit Company's fare increase. The informant further advised that this picketing was under the sponsorship of the Washington Committee for Consumer Protection, and that the pickets were representatives of the Progressive Party. The informant was recontacted during the course of this investigation and could furnish no additional details. The informant also declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board.

Washington T-21, an informant of known reliability who declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board, has characterized the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia as being heavily influenced and controlled by the Communist Party.

The "Washington Post" of July 14, 1948 carries a photograph on page B1 which has the following statement under the photograph: "Women picket trolley office protesting proposed fare increase by the Capital Transit Company, members of the Washington Committee for Consumers Protection picket the firm's downtown office, 1416 F Street, N.W." Included in the list and in the photograph were Mrs. EDITH SCHUBERT, 487 Orange Street, S.E., and Mrs. DORA KELENSON, 1618 P Street, N.W.

Washington T-22, an informant of known reliability who refuses to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board, advised that in 1946 DORA A. SHERMAN, 1201 Euclid Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., transferred from a Communist Party group in King County, Brooklyn, New York to Washington, D.C. in September, 1945 or thereabouts. Informant stated that DORA SHERMAN's address in Brooklyn was 619 Barbey Street in December, 1944.

In an undated request for a report on loyalty data submitted by the Federal Reserve System bearing the name of DORA ANN KELENSON, nee SHERMAN, there appears the following information: "From October, 1943 to May, 1945, DORA SHERMAN lived at 619 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, New York, and from May, 1945 to May, 1946, she lived at 1201 Euclid Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Her husband was listed as MILTON KELENSON. It was noted that she stated that he was a member of the United Public Workers of America.

Washington T-11, mentioned above, advised that he has every reason to believe that MILTON KELENSON is a Communist. He stated that he has been identified with the United Public Workers of America and previously with the United Federal Workers of America, a predecessor of UPWA since the late 1930s. The informant stated that there is no actual proof that KELENSON is a member of the Communist Party, but KELENSON has always been in a position of importance within the Union and unless he were a Communist the UPWA would never have placed so much trust and confidence in him.

Washington T-23, who is a neighbor of the FOOKSONS, residing in the apartment development in the 200 block on Newcomb Street, S.E., advised he has known the FOOKSONS for approximately three years, and that their acquaintance is not close but merely as neighbors. The informant stated that he heard from another source who had been contacted during the course of this investigation that the KELENSONS were supposed to be Communists. The informant stated that he had no knowledge of this information himself and did not know what proof the other individual had. The informant stated that he had noted that the LEO SCHUBERTS, who lived nearby, and the MILTON KELENSONS, who lived in apartment 3, 204 Newcomb Street, S.E., are very friendly with the FOOKSONS. Informant stated that on one occasion sometime about a year ago the KELENSONS entertained colored people in their home and he, the informant, stated that because of this fact and the information received from another source, he had a doubt concerning the KELENSONS' loyalty to the United States. Because of the close association between the FOOKSONS and the KELENSONS, the informant stated that he had a doubt concerning the FOOKSONS' loyalty to the United States, but declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board. The informant was shown pictures of ROSENBERG and others and stated that he had never observed any of these individuals in the company of FOOKSON. The informant was also shown photographs which appeared in or were obtained from the "Washington Post", and mentioned above as Exhibits B, C and D. He stated that he immediately recognized the little boy in Exhibits B and C as JEFFREY FOOKSON which was taken several years ago, and the little girl as LEDA SCHUBERT. He stated that in Exhibit D the woman carrying a placard marked "No 15¢ fare for D.C." with her head bowed and first in line was Mrs. ANNE FOOKSON. The informant stated he did not know the names of the other persons in Exhibit D except that the two women immediately in line in back of Mrs. FOOKSON have visited the FOOKSONS.

Washington T-24, also a neighbor of the FOOKSONS who resides in the apartment development in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised he had known the FOOKSONS casually as neighbors, and that they have had practically no social acquaintance. The informant stated that he has learned from various other neighbors that Mrs. FOOKSON and friends have picketed at the White House and other public places. Informant stated that he did not know the organizations sponsoring the picketing, and did not know the names of Mrs. FOOKSON's friends who engaged in same. The informant stated that because of Mrs. FOOKSON's activities in this regard, he had some doubt concerning her loyalty but declined to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to T-24, and the informant stated that he did not have any knowledge to indicate that FOOKSON was associated with any of these individuals. The photograph which is carried as Exhibit D with this report was exhibited to this informant and he advised that Mrs. FOOKSON was the first party in line, and that he knew the two women directly behind her but not by name. These two women have visited the FOOKSONS' apartment on occasions. The informant was also shown the photographs transmitted as Exhibits B and C and readily identified JEFFREY FOOKSON and the SCHUBERT girl. The informant stated that the FOOKSONS' best friends seemed to be the KELENSONS who live directly above the FOOKSONS.

Washington T-25, also a neighbor of the FOOKSONS who resides in the apartment development in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised he had known the FOOKSONS for the past two or three years, but that their acquaintance has been very casual. The informant stated that the FOOKSONS are quite friendly with the KELENSONS who live directly above them, and Mrs. FOOKSON made a statement prior to the time the KELENSONS moved there that she, Mrs. FOOKSON, would attempt to obtain that apartment for the KELENSONS when and if it was going to be vacated. T-25 said at that time it was common knowledge that the former tenants were going to move, and T-25 had the impression that the KELENSONS and FOOKSONS were probably good friends before the KELENSONS moved there approximately one year ago. The informant stated that he had no indication to indicate any disloyalty on the part of the FOOKSONS and that they appeared to have a normal husband and wife relationship. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to T-25 and he stated that he never knew FOOKSON to be associated with any of these individuals.

Washington T-26, also a neighbor of the FOOKSONS who resides in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised he has known the FOOKSONS as neighbors casually for approximately two and one-half years. The informant stated that the FOOKSONS are close friends with the people who live upstairs above them, and that he understands that the FOOKSONS were friendly with these people prior to the time they moved there. He stated that Mrs. FOOKSON and DORA, whose last name was unknown to the informant, were quite friendly in the yard and frequently visited each other and their children play together. The informant stated that DORA, shortly after moving into the apartment house, and her husband entertained colored people

about Thanksgiving time in 1950. The informant pointed out that this is an all white neighborhood, and that because of this activity he had a doubt concerning the KELENSONS' loyalty. He also stated that because of the close association of the KELENSONS and the FOOKSONS he had some doubt concerning the latter's loyalty, but declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board. The informant said he had no information to indicate that the FOOKSONS were engaged in any disloyal activity. When shown the photographs of ROSENBERG and others the informant stated that the pictures of WILLIAM DANZIGER, HARRY GOLD and MAX ELITCHER looked familiar, but he could not furnish any further information. He stated he may have seen them in the vicinity of the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., but could not definitely state that they were visiting the FOOKSONS or any other particular family. The informant was unable to furnish the identity of any of the KELENSONS' visitors.

STEPHEN KOWALSKI, U.S. Air Force Band, who resides at 206 Newcomb Street, S.E., apartment 1, advised he has known the FOOKSONS casually as neighbors for the past three years but that their acquaintance is not very close. He stated he has never had any discussions of controversial subjects with FOOKSON or his wife and is unable to furnish the names of any organizations in which the FOOKSONS might be interested. He stated that he felt the FOOKSONS were loyal based on his very limited knowledge of them. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Mr. KOWALSKI, and he stated he never knew any of these individuals to be associated with FOOKSON.

Mrs. HENRY MARRISON, apartment 3, 200 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised she has known the FOOKSONS as neighbors since the latter moved there two or three years ago. Their acquaintance has been limited to casual contacts in the yard, and she stated she had no reason to question their loyalty. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed, but Mrs. MARRISON said that she did not know of any association between these individuals and FOOKSON.

Mrs. LEONARD KAPLAN, apartment 3, 202 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised she lived there when the FOOKSONS moved there several years ago. She stated that she had known the FOOKSONS as neighbors but they have had no social contacts except at community parties and similar activities. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that so far as she is concerned she believes the FOOKSONS to be loyal to the United States, based on their limited association. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that she had heard rumors that the FOOKSONS were Communists, and that these rumors were based on the fact that the FOOKSONS had allegedly entertained colored people socially in their apartment. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that she had no personal knowledge of this, but furnished the identity of

the person she believed to have started the rumors and this person has been interviewed during the course of this investigation. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that she had no reason to question the loyalty of these individuals and, so far as she was concerned, they are loyal Americans.

Washington T-27, a former neighbor of the FOOKSONS at 440 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised that the FOOKSONS lived there until approximately 1948 in apartment 4 when they moved to 204 Newcomb Street, S.E. The informant stated that his friendship with the FOOKSONS was limited and that they were acquainted only as neighbors and never visited each other's apartments; however, the informant did have conversations with Mrs. FOOKSON in the yard around the apartment. Informant stated that Mr. FOOKSON was not at home very much as he was going to school at night and he, the informant, really never saw very much of Mr. FOOKSON. The informant stated that FOOKSON apparently was very interested in his studies and appeared to have no other interests. The informant recalled that in about 1946 when Congress was considering disbanding the Office of Price Administration, Mrs. FOOKSON was very active in getting petitions signed to keep OPA and to hold prices down. Informant said that Mrs. FOOKSON requested the informant to sign the petitions but the informant never did so. The informant stated that he observed Mrs. FOOKSON soliciting signatures for petitions in front of the Safeway Grocery Store and the Buckingham Grocery Store on Nichols Avenue in Congress Heights in Southeast Washington. The informant stated that he never did know what organization Mrs. FOOKSON was representing in soliciting these signatures.

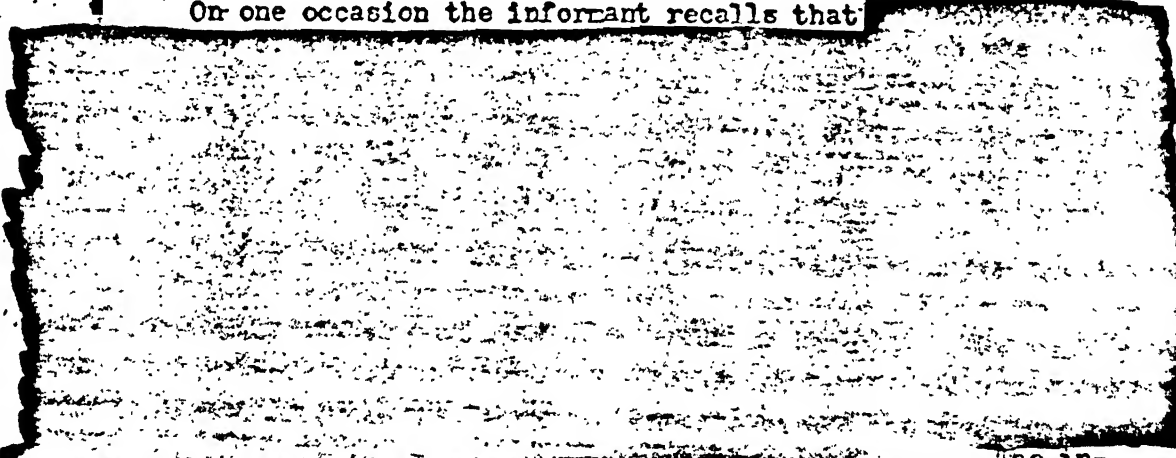
T-27 advised that Mrs. FOOKSON had a very close friend, Mrs. EDITH SCHUBERT, who lived nearby on Orange Street, S.E., and Mrs. SCHUBERT visited Mrs. FOOKSON almost every day. The informant stated that Mrs. SCHUBERT was also engaged in soliciting signatures for various petitions and was apparently interested in the same things as Mrs. FOOKSON.

T-27 stated that in his opinion the soliciting of signatures in public places was an activity that the Communists engaged in, and for this reason he came to the conclusion that Mrs. FOOKSON might be a Communist. The informant further pointed out that on one occasion he engaged in a conversation with Mrs. FOOKSON, at which time T-27 made derogatory remarks about Communism and the Russian form of Government. The informant stated that he noted that Mrs. FOOKSON did not agree with the informant in these remarks, but also Mrs. FOOKSON did not in any manner attempt to defend Communism or the Russians. The informant expressed the opinion, however, that he believed that any loyal American would have agreed with the informant's remarks concerning Russia and Communism. The informant stated that he had no evidence to in any way



proved that Mr. and Mrs. FOOKSON were active in the Communist Party.

On one occasion the informant recalls that

The informant stated that he formed this opinion in casual conversations with Mrs. FOOKSON.

T-27 stated that Mrs. FOOKSON seemed to be the party most interested in obtaining the signatures on petitions and he never observed any interest by Mr. FOOKSON in this sort of activity. On the contrary, Mr. FOOKSON seemed to be very interested in his work and school. The informant further pointed out that he never observed Mr. and Mrs. FOOKSON going any place together, and that Mrs. FOOKSON seemed to be the one most interested in social activities. FOOKSON spent most of his time at the apartment and seemed to make very few contacts with neighbors and other individuals, whereas Mrs. FOOKSON seemed to have a number of friends and was interested in the petition signing. The informant stated that he had the personal opinion that Mr. FOOKSON did not seem to be interested in the same activities as Mrs. FOOKSON, and that she was far more aggressive along lines of obtaining signatures than was Mr. FOOKSON. The informant stated that he never knew the FOOKSONS to be interested in any of the following organizations:

Washington Bookshop Association  
United American Spanish Aid Committee  
United Public Workers of America  
UPWA Womens Auxiliary

The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to T-27 and he stated that he never knew any of these individuals to be associated with FOOKSON. T-27 stated that he declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board.

Washington T-28, an informant of known reliability, advised in February, 1951 that the FOOKSONS were in contact with the Consumers Union of New York City. This informant was recontacted during the current investigation and stated that he could add no further information to the above and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board.

Captain JOHN R. FRANCIS, U.S. Air Force, 529 Foxhall Place, S.E., advised that he lived in an apartment across the hall from FOOKSON from July, 1946 to August, 1947 at 440 Newcomb Street, S.E. Captain FRANCIS stated that he knew the FOOKSONS casually as neighbors, but they had no close personal association. Captain FRANCIS stated that he knew of nothing disloyal concerning the FOOKSONS' activities. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were exhibited to Captain FRANCIS and he stated he never knew FOOKSON to be associated with any of these individuals.

Mrs. JOHN R. FRANCIS, 529 Foxhall Place, S.E., wife of Captain FRANCIS, confirmed the fact that they occupied an apartment across from FOOKSON from July, 1946 to August, 1947 at 440 Newcomb Street, S.E. Mrs. FRANCIS said she did not know the FOOKSONS very well and stated that on one occasion Mrs. FOOKSON asked her, Mrs. FRANCIS, to assist in obtaining signatures at the Buckingham Market in protest of high prices. At that time Congress was considering doing away with OPA. Mrs. FRANCIS stated that she did not know the name of the sponsoring organization, and believed that it was a group of housewives who were sponsoring the soliciting of signatures. Mrs. FRANCIS stated that she did not assist Mrs. FRANCIS in this activity. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were exhibited to Mrs. FRANCIS and she stated that she knew of no association between FOOKSON and these individuals. Mrs. FRANCIS said that she had no reason to question the loyalty of Mr. and Mrs. FOOKSON.

Sergeant EARL S. BAKER, 436 Newcomb Street, S.E., stated that he lived in apartment 3 at 440 Newcomb Street, S.E. four years ago, and that the FOOKSONS lived in apartment 4 for a period of six months while he lived there. He stated that he visited the FOOKSONS on a couple of occasions, and they seemed to be all right so far as their loyalty to this country is concerned. He stated that it appeared to him that the FOOKSONS had a normal home life with the usual family relationship between husband and wife. He stated he never noticed either party dominating the other and that they had very few visitors. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were exhibited to Sergeant BAKER and he stated that he never knew FOOKSON to be associated with any of these individuals.

Mrs. OLLIE S. DAVIS, 444 Newcomb Street, S.E., apartment 4, stated that she has lived there since 1942 except for a period of eight months in 1943 and for part of 1945. She stated that she had a speaking

acquaintance with the FOOKSONS; never visited them, and recalled that they moved from 440 Newcomb Street to an apartment house nearby. Mrs. DAVIS stated that the FOOKSONS had visitors named SCHUBERT who came very often, but that the SCHUBERTS were the only close friends she knew the FOOKSONS to have. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Mrs. DAVIS, and she stated that the photograph of MORTON SOBELL looked familiar but she wasn't sure where she had seen this individual. She stated that it is possible that she had seen SOBELL in the company of FOOKSON, but she was very indefinite on this point, stating that she had seen this man some place but could not be anywhere near sure that she had seen him with FOOKSON. She stated that she did not know the identity of this individual.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that she believed, so far as she knew, that the FOOKSONS were loyal to the United States, and she stated that she had the impression that they had the usual normal husband and wife relationship.

Miss LOUISE WARWICK, 444 Newcomb Street, S.E., apartment 3, advised she has lived there for seven years and stated that she knew the FOOKSONS very casually as neighbors. Miss WARWICK pointed out that she works and that she does not spend a great deal of time at home, and consequently did not get to know the FOOKSONS very well. She stated that she did not know any of their friends and they seemed to have very few visitors. Miss WARWICK stated that she had no reason to question the loyalty of the FOOKSONS.

Mrs. ALBERT P. POTERT, 441 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised that she had lived at this address for many years but did not know the FOOKSONS.

Mrs. ROSS PEETS, 439 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised she had lived there for four years but does not know the FOOKSONS.

Washington T-29, an individual who has known the FOOKSONS for approximately [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he believed the FOOKSONS to be absolutely loyal to the United States. He stated that the FOOKSONS have a very harmonious home and neither seems to dominate the other in their activities. The informant stated that Mrs. SCHUBERT and Mrs. FOOKSON are very good friends. The informant also stated that he believed that Mrs. FOOKSON and Mrs. KELENSON, who lives upstairs above the FOOKSONS, are likewise good friends. The informant stated that he never knew the FOOKSONS to be interested in the Washington Bookshop, the Consumers Union, the UPWA Womens Auxiliary or any other organization. He said that the FOOKSONS seem to be most interested in their own family home life. T-29 looked at the pictures of ROSENBERG and others and stated that he never observed any of these individuals to be in the FOOKSONS' apartment.



Mr. NORMAN J. LIPSCOMB, 1600 16th Street, N.W., apartment 505, advised that he lived at 1727 R Street, N.W. for a period of about one year and moved sometime in 1942. LIPSCOMB stated that he was unable to recall the apartment he lived in and also stated that he never knew ABRAHAM FOOKSON to reside at this address. It is to be noted that the 1942 city directory reflects Mr. LIPSCOMB resided in apartment 405 and FOOKSON resided in 403. It is to be further noted that the records of George Washington University reflected that FOOKSON resided at 1717 R Street, N.W. from 1940 to 1942. A check was made with the real estate firm of MARTIN McINERNEY, 1151 16th Street, N.W., who operated this apartment house about 1940 and for some time thereafter, and information was received that the records had been destroyed approximately five years ago.

Mrs. MATTIE E. SHORB, Falls Road, Potomac, Maryland, advised she formerly resided at 3554 10th Street, N.W., and in about 1940 she rented an apartment in her home to Mr. and Mrs. FOOKSON. They were there about six or eight months and were very quiet, orderly people. Mrs. SHORB stated that she recalled that the only visitor they had was the mother of one of them. She states that she knew of no unfavorable information concerning the loyalty of the FOOKSONS.

Mr. HAYWOOD M. JOHNSON, 631 Mississippi Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, advised that he lived at 3551 10th Street, N.W. during 1939 and 1940 but did not know the FOOKSONS.

Mrs. LOUIS GOLDBURG, 1419 Meridian Place, N.W., recalled that in about 1938 or 1939 Mr. FOOKSON arranged to rent a two room apartment in her home at this address. Mrs. GOLDBURG stated that after renting the apartment FOOKSON went to New York where he was married and he and his wife returned and moved into the apartment. She stated they lived there from approximately four to six months and she has not seen them since. Mrs. GOLDBURG stated that she recalled the FOOKSONS had a few visitors but that they always kept the apartment door open, and she stated that she never observed anything unusual in these visitors and there was no indication that they were holding meetings of any kind. She stated she did not know the identities of any of the visitors, and photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Mrs. BOLDBURG and she stated she never observed FOOKSON associating with any of these individuals. Mrs. GOLDBURG stated that she recalls that the FOOKSONS made and received a number of telephone calls but that the conversations were just of a light nature in which there was considerable joking and kidding. She stated she never observed any activities which would reflect in any manner on the loyalty of these individuals.

Mr. CHARLES W. SHEAFFER, 1415 Crittenden Street, N.W., advised that he lived at 1524 Varnum Street, N.W. in 1939. He stated that this was his private home at that time and that he had no roomers and does not know anyone named ABRAHAM FOOKSON.

SOL H. WOLBERG, 1520 Varnum Street, N.W., advised he has lived at that address for twenty-eight years and did not know anyone named FOOKSON. It is to be noted that the National Bureau of Standards personnel file reflected that FOOKSON resided at 1524 Varnum Street, N.W. in 1939.

Washington T-11, mentioned elsewhere in this report, who is acquainted with certain phases of the Communist Party's activity in the Washington, D.C. area, was shown a photograph of ABRAHAM FOOKSON, but stated that he did not know FOOKSON personally. He stated that he knew FOOKSON to be friendly with MILTON KELENSON, and that Mrs. FOOKSON and Mrs. KELENSON appeared to be good friends. The informant further stated that he believed Mrs. FOOKSON to be active in the United Public Workers of America Womens Auxiliary, and that Mrs. KELENSON was also active in this organization. The informant stated that he had no further information to offer concerning the FOOKSONS and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board.

Washington T-21, who is also mentioned earlier in this report and who is acquainted with certain activities of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., was shown a photograph of FOOKSON, and he stated that FOOKSON's face appeared to be familiar but could not furnish any other information and could not identify FOOKSON. The informant stated that he did not know FOOKSON by name and could furnish no further information.

Washington T-22, mentioned earlier in this report, and Washington T-30, both informants of known reliability who have knowledge of various phases of Communist Party activity in Washington, D.C., were contacted and a photograph of FOOKSON was displayed to these individuals; however, both informants stated they did not know FOOKSON by name and did not recognize his photograph.

The files of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D.C., were checked and no information pertinent to FOOKSON's loyalty was located.

The criminal records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., were reviewed and no record of FOOKSON was found.

Washington T-31, a local agency that conducts security type investigations, furnished a report dated August 17, 1943 which reflected that a representative of T-31 interviewed Mrs. ANNE FOOKSON on August 16, 1943. At that time Mrs. FOOKSON denied ever having belonged to the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or the American Peace Mobilization. However, she did say that she was at that time a member

of the Washington Cooperative Bookshop, 916 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. She stated: "I have never received any literature from the American People's Mobilization or the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and I have no knowledge of either group other than that I see in the paper. I am not a member of the Communist Party nor, to my knowledge, do I have any friends who are members. I paid a membership fee of \$1 per year to the Washington Bookshop." She stated that her mother was BERTHA FISHMAN CHAWES, who was born in Rumania, and her father was RUBIN CHAWES, who was born in Lithuania. She stated at that time that she had a brother, JERRY CHAWES, who was then eighteen years old and was in the U.S. Navy. At that time she stated she also had a brother, MAURICE, age twenty, who was then in the U.S. Army.

The files of Washington T-31 were reviewed during the course of the current investigation, and no additional pertinent information was found.

The American People's Mobilization was the name of the American Peace Mobilization after Germany attacked Russia in 1941. The Washington Bookshop Association was known as the Washington Cooperative Bookshop Association a number of years ago.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that the name of Mrs. ANNE F. FOOKSON, 1727 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., appeared on the membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association. The HCUA files reflected this membership list was secured by the Committee by a subpoena dated May 16, 1941.

The name of Mrs. ANNE FOOKSON, according to HCUA files, appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1941. The source of this information was stated as Washington T-31. However, the files of Washington T-31, mentioned above, do not contain this information.

The files of the Passport Division, Department of State, were checked and no information pertinent to FOOKSON's loyalty was found.

The files of Washington T-32, a government agency that conducts personnel investigations, were reviewed and it was found that all information in their files originated in HCUA files which is set out above.

The files of Washington T-33 and T-34, both government agencies that maintain security files, were checked and no information pertinent to FOOKSON's loyalty was found.

The files of Washington T-35 and T-36, both government agencies that conduct intelligence and personnel investigations, were checked and no record of FOOKSON was found.

A check was made of the records of Washington T-37, a government agency that conducts intelligence investigations, and they advised that their files contained no pertinent identifiable security information.

The central office records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service contain the following information regarding MAX FOOKSON. The file indicated that Certificate of Naturalization Number C2029394 was issued to MAX FOOKSON in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, New York on June 26, 1924. This file indicated that he filed Petition for Naturalization Number 84412 on November 24, 1923 at Brooklyn, New York, indicating on the Petition that his wife was ANNA FOOKSON, who was born January 6, 1892 in Russia. MAX FOOKSON indicated on this Petition that he was the father of one child, ABRAHAM, who was born October 18, 1916 at Brooklyn, New York. The file indicated that MAX FOOKSON originally filed Declaration of Intention Number 114258 on October 2, 1920 at Brooklyn, New York. MAX FOOKSON stated that he was born May 8, 1887 at Minsk, Russia, and that he entered the United States on February 2, 1900 at New York City on the Lucitania from Liverpool, England. The file contained nothing else pertinent to his loyalty.

The central office files of the INS contained the following information on ANNA FOOKSON. The file reflected that ANNA FOOKSON was issued Certificate of Naturalization Number C-5143851 on June 15, 1942 in District Court at New York City. She filed Petition for Naturalization Number 380041 on May 22, 1941 at New York City under the name of ANNA FOOKSON, formerly ANNA FRIED. She indicated that she was married to MAX FOOKSON November 6, 1915 at New York City, and that he was naturalized June 26, 1924 at Brooklyn, New York, Certificate Number C-2029394. In the file it was indicated that ANNA FOOKSON entered the United States in June, 1902 under the name of NECHAMA FRIEDBERG from Rotterdam, Holland. The file reflected that she was born May 15, 1890 in Minsk, Russia. The file contained no other information pertinent to her loyalty.

The employee's name was checked against the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no criminal record was found.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The following investigations were conducted by the indicated Employees:

INS - SE CARL H. PETERSON  
ONI and G-2 - SE ROBERT S. MUGAVIN  
CIA - SA L. RUSSELL WHARRY  
State Passport - SE HERBERT R. LAMPE  
HCUA - SE LOUIE F. DEAN  
WPD Criminal files - SE FRED T. GHEEN  
Credit Bureau - SE WALTER J. TOLSON  
[redacted] - SA JOSEPH E. KELLER  
[redacted] - SA ROBERT H. PAUL, JR.  
[redacted] - SA JOHN M. deBETTENCOURT  
[redacted] - SA THOMAS C. RIES  
[redacted] - SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN, JR.

b7D

INFORMANTS

T-1 [redacted] of Los Angeles b7D

T-2 [redacted] of Los Angeles b7D

T-3 [redacted] b7D

T-4 [redacted] b7D

T-5 [redacted] b7D

T-6 Anonymous

T-7 Search of space formerly occupied by Amtorg Trading Corporation, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City on 7/10/50 by SA JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER, FRANK WILLETTE and T. F. MITCHELL, who had authorization from [redacted] b7D  
[redacted] to make the search as reflected in the report of SA RAYMOND P. WIRTH, entitled "Amtorg Trading Corporation, IS - R."

T-8 [redacted] b7D

T-9 [redacted] b7D

T-10 Anonymous

T-11 [redacted] b7D

T-12

[REDACTED] b7D

T-13

Anonymous

T-14

Anonymous

T-15

Anonymous

T-16

[REDACTED] b7D

T-17

[REDACTED] b7D

T-18

[REDACTED] who b7D  
requested his name be kept confidential.

T-19

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] who requested that her name  
be kept confidential.

T-20

C-465

T-21

CRC-452

T-22

C-450

T-23

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] who requested her name be kept confidential.

T-24

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] who requested her name be kept confidential.

T-25

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] who requested her name be kept confidential.

T-26

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] who requested her name be kept confidential.

T-27

[REDACTED] who b7D  
[REDACTED] requested her name be kept confidential.

T-28

Mail cover on the residence of FOOKSON at 204 Newcomb  
Street, S.E. in February, 1951.

T-29

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] and indicated that her name should be kept confidential.



T-30

b7D

T-31

Special Investigations Squad, WFO

T-32

CSC investigative files

T-33

Bureau of Standards security files

T-34

Commerce Department security files

T-35

ONI

T-36

G-2

T-37

CIA

this report:

The following enclosures are being transmitted with

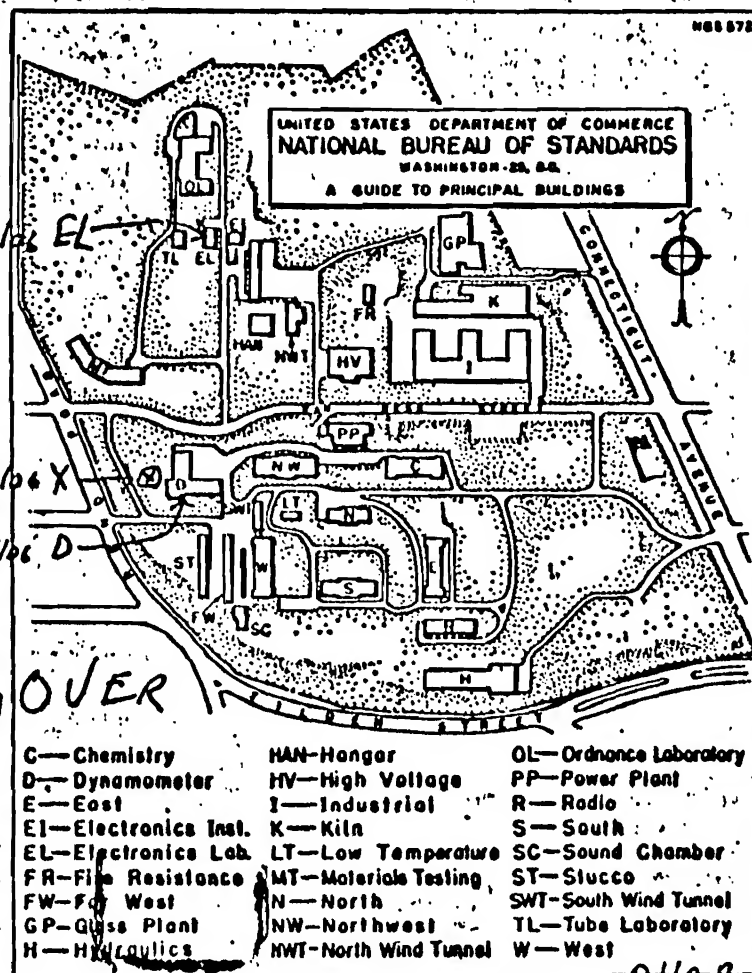
Exhibit A: Seven copies of a map of the Bureau of Standards.

Exhibit B: Seven photographic copies of a photograph appearing in the Washington Post, 9/16/48, page 2B.

Exhibit C: Seven copies of a photograph obtained from the Washington Post taken 9/15/48.

Exhibit D: Seven copies of a photograph obtained from the Washington Post taken 9/15/48.

Regarding the Washington Committee for Consumer Protection mentioned in the attached report, please be advised that WFO files do not contain any information suitable for a thumbnail sketch. WFO files contain information from G-2, the source of which is not indicated, and also newspaper clippings and hand bills distributed by the organization.



BUILDING EL WAS BUILDING WHERE ROSENBERG WOULD PROBABLY HAVE SPENT MOST OF HIS TIME WHEN THERE IN JUNE, 1944 ACCORDING TO H. A. PRATT.

BUILDING X (IN PEN AND INK) WAS BUILDING WHERE FOMSON WORKED IN JUNE, 1944 ACCORDING TO DR. F. L. HOWARD AND BLDG D WAS WHERE DR. HOWARD WORKED IN JUNE, 1944.

*Exhibit A*

121-2690-1P



# New Generation Protests . . .



**TALK FROM THE SMALL.**—Leda Schubert and Jeffrey Fook-  
era accompanied their mothers yesterday in picketing the Dis-  
trict Building in protest against the proposed transit fare in-  
crease from 10 to 15 cents. About 15 mothers and 20 youngsters  
were in the group, headed by Mrs. Edith Schubert, acting  
chairman of the Washington Committee for Consumer Protec-  
tion. At one point, a police captain halted the picketing by the  
children, and he received a ruling from the Women's Bureau  
that it was legal.

WASH POST  
9-16-48  
P 20  
Schubert vs



FROM Washington Post  
TAKEN 9-10-48  
JEFFREY FOSHOM  
SON OF ABRAHAM

Exhibit C

P51



Washington Post

9-14-68

Woman in line is Anne Foxson

Philip R

P. 52

121-26241-14

"I have been given to understand that ROSENBERG once gave my name as a character reference when applying for Federal employment. I am unable to understand why he did this as I don't know him that well.

"I have read the above statement and affirm it to be the truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(s) ABRAHAM FOOKSON

Witnesses:

C. Edward Nicholson, Jr. - Special Agent FBI, Wash., D. C.  
Robert L. Smeltzer - Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D. C."

After executing the above statement, photographs of known associates of JULIUS ROSENBERG were again exhibited to FOOKSON and on this occasion he identified the photograph of MAX ELITCHER as the individual ~~X~~ whom he had met at the home of LEO SCHUBERT.

An investigation was conducted on WILLIAM DANZIGER, Ordnance Engineer, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, in April 1948 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. On a request for report on loyalty dated September 29, 1947, filled out by WILLIAM DANZIGER, he stated that his wife was SYLVIA E. DANZIGER. *By memorandum, February 3, 1950, the Loyalty Review Board advised that DANZIGER had resigned or was separated from Federal service.*

MAX ELITCHER was interviewed by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the New York Office at which time he stated that he had known MORTON SOBELL for a longer time than he had known ROSENBERG and that his association with SOBELL was always more intimate than that with ROSENBERG and that it was likely that he would go into considerable detail about his work with SOBELL and SOBELL could have been trying to get some type of report relating to his, ELITCHER's, work for the purpose of giving the information to JULIUS ROSENBERG, either orally or in writing.

MAX ELITCHER advised in 1950 that WILLIAM DANZIGER had been a classmate of his at City College of New York. ELITCHER stated that he and DANZIGER had gone to Washington, D. C. in November of 1938 where they both secured positions

with the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. They resided together at 1316 Delafield Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and ELITCHER advised that DANZIGER had been a member of the Communist Party from approximately 1939 until the summer of 1948 and indicated that DANZIGER may still be a member of the Communist Party.

Washington T-1 and Washington T-2, confidential informants of known reliability, advised that SYLVIA DANZIGER was a member of the Communist Party in Long Beach, California, in 1943 and 1944. These informants refused to give a signed statement or to testify at a loyalty hearing board.

It is desired to point out that an investigation was conducted on LEO SCHUBERT, Chemist, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, in November 1948 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. It is to be noted that SCHUBERT, at that time, resided at 487 Orange Street, S. E., and that his wife was EDITH SCHUBERT, and that he had one daughter. *By memorandum December 8, 1950, the Loyalty Review Board advised that Schubert was "Doubtful as to loyalty."*

Washington T-3, an informant of known reliability, who refused to give a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that he knew EDITH SCHUBERT in New York City before she came to Washington, D. C., and that her maiden name was EDITH BROFFMAN. Prior to coming to Washington the informant stated that Mrs. SCHUBERT was a member of the Communist Party. The Bureau of Standards file reflects that the SCHUBERTS came to Washington, D. C. in early 1942. The informant advised that he learned that Mrs. SCHUBERT and her husband had very close connections with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and that Mrs. SCHUBERT had made arrangements for her father, NAT BROFFMAN, to obtain the book binding contract for the Soviet information bulletin published by the Soviet Embassy. The informant stated that it was his understanding that the contract was never consummated because of BROFFMAN's own neglect. The informant stated that he also learned that the SCHUBERTS were official guests at the Soviet Embassy in Washington and that they had many friends in Washington who were Communists or Communist sympathizers. The informant described NAT and SONIA BROFFMAN, parents of Mrs. SCHUBERT who live in the Bronx, New York, as being non-Communist Party members but as being pro-Communist in their views. The informant

[REDACTED]

Other information found in the personnel file has been utilized by the FBI during this investigation.

Dr. FERDINAND G. BRICKWEDDE, Chief, Heat and Power Division, National Bureau of Standards, advised that he has indirectly supervised the work of FOOKSON for a number of years and that during the past two years his supervision has been more close, but still of an indirect nature. He stated that his only social contact with FOOKSON may have been at a tea given at which a number of Bureau of Standards employees were present. Dr. BRICKWEDDE stated that he has never heard FOOKSON say anything nor has he seen him do anything which would reflect on FOOKSON's loyalty. He stated that based on his limited knowledge of FOOKSON he considers him to be a loyal American and entirely trustworthy. He stated that FOOKSON has never to his knowledge in any manner violated any security regulations of the Bureau of Standards. Photographs of the following persons were displayed to BRICKWEDDE and he stated that he never knew any of these people to in any way be associated with FOOKSON:

b6  
CONFIDENTIAL

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; HARRY GOLD; MORTON SOBELL; HELEN SOBELL, also known as HELEN GUREWITZ and HELEN LEVITOV; MAX ELITCHER; HELENE ELITCHER; WILLIAM DANZIGER, and STANLY R. RICH.

The following information is available concerning HARRY GOLD.

On May 23, 1950, a complaint was sworn to by Special Agent JOHN M. COLLINS of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before United States Commissioner EPSTEIN, Eastern District of New York, charging that from or about January 1, 1944 and continuing to the date of the complaint HARRY GOLD and "JOHN" DOE conspired among themselves and with other persons unknown to violate Subsection (a), Section 32, Title 50, United States Code, in that HARRY GOLD would obtain from EMIL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, documents, etc., relating to the national defense with the intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the



Dr. HOWARD reviewed a June 1944 report which reflected that FOOKSON during the entire month of June 1944 was engaged in putting in machinery in the building called the pilot plant laboratory and some work in the dynamometer laboratory building. It is to be noted in this connection that FOOKSON stated that he met ROSENBERG at the Bureau of Standards sometime during the summer of either 1944 or 1945. Later in this report, it will be shown that ROSENBERG was probably at the Bureau of Standards in June 1944.

Dr. HOWARD stated that FOOKSON was working with THOMAS W. MEARS and PHILIP POMERANTZ in June of 1944 and that the work was not of a classified nature. In connection with this type of work it should have been necessary for FOOKSON to go to various buildings all over the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards to obtain plumbing materials, electrical supplies and requisitions for various kinds of work in connection with the installation of the machinery. HOWARD stated that FOOKSON probably parked his car, [REDACTED] in the driveway of the pilot plant laboratory just directly behind the dynamometer building. FOOKSON stated that the records reflected that SAMUEL GOLDHAGEN also was working with FOOKSON during June 1944. Dr. HOWARD stated that the report for the quarter ending December 31, 1949, reflected that FOOKSON was working on synthesis of hydrocarbons which was not considered classified material. It is to be noted that FOOKSON stated that he was contacted by ROSENBERG sometime during the winter of 1949-1950. The quarter report for the quarter ending March 31, 1950, reflected that FOOKSON was working on hydrogen deuterium and at the time it was not clearly established whether or not this was classified material. However, the material has subsequently been published and consequently is not classified at this time.

[REDACTED]

b6  
commerce

Concerning the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians the following is noted:

On page 151 of the book entitled "A Story of the CIO" by BEN STOLBERG, appears the following: "Only four CIO Unions are under complete control of Stalinists officials; they are the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians...." The following information concerning the FAECT appears on pages 264 and 265 of the above mentioned book by Mr. STOLBERG: "The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians was organized in 1934, mainly from the technical staffs in the Work Projects Administration. From the very beginning the Federation has been under Stalinist leadership and its rank and file are chiefly Communist Party followers."

Concerning ARTHUR IBERALL, mentioned by Dr. HOWARD, it is desired to point out that an investigation was conducted on ARTHUR SAUL IBERALL, also known as IBBY, ARTHUR AARON IBERALL, ARTHUR A. IBERALL, SOLOMON IBERALL, S. IBERALL, Physicist, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, in June, 1948 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. *By memorandum, June 8, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised that IBERALL was "dismissible on 44014."*

Dr. H. K. CUMMINGS, Physicist, Division of Heat and Power, National Bureau of Standards, advised that he was Chief of the Automotive Section, National Bureau of Standards, from 1940 to 1943, and also has been engaged in other activities at the Bureau since that time. He stated that he has not had very much personal contact with FOOKSON, but that he did supervise FOOKSON's work indirectly from 1940 to 1943. Dr. CUMMINGS stated that he knew of nothing detrimental to FOOKSON's loyalty, and that based on the above limited knowledge he considered FOOKSON to be a loyal American. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Dr. CUMMINGS and he stated that he never knew of any of these individuals to be associated with FOOKSON.

Mr. DONALD B. BROOKS, Executive Director, Research and Development Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense, advised that he supervised the work of FOOKSON at the National Bureau of Standards from the time FOOKSON came there until February 6, 1949 when BROOKS left the Bureau. The above supervision did not include a short period of time in 1944. He stated that FOOKSON was employed in a nearby building to where BROOKS's office was located and he did not see him too much, and consequently his acquaintance with FOOKSON was limited. Mr. BROOKS stated that he certainly had no reason to doubt FOOKSON's loyalty and FOOKSON handled confidential work on occasions in a satisfactory manner, and BROOKS stated that FOOKSON was primarily engaged in work on hydrocarbons. Mr. BROOKS stated that FOOKSON always observed security regulations and was entirely trustworthy in this respect.



Mr. R. W. COOKE, Examiner, Division 33, recalled FOOKSON vaguely, but stated that he does not remember much about him and could furnish no information.

The following persons in Division 19 of the Patent Office advised that they were there in 1939 and 1940, but could not recall FOOKSON either by name or from his photograph: F. F. MATTESON, J. W. WESTHAVER, and Miss RUTH HUDSON. Mr. O. L. SIMPSON, of Division 19, advised that he remembered FOOKSON's name but recalled nothing else concerning him.

The files of the Registrar's Office, George Washington University, reflect that ABRAHAM FOOKSON, born October 18, 1916 in New York City, attended the school from September, 1939 to February, 1949, and on February 22, 1949 received an MS degree with a major in Chemistry. In the application blank filed by FOOKSON and signed September 4, 1939, he listed a reference as STANLEY RICH, 1115 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., an Engineer. It is to be noted that information concerning SAMUEL RICH has been previously reported in this report.

STANLEY

Dr. SAMUEL N. WRENN, Professor of Chemistry at George Washington University, advised that he had FOOKSON in several classes over a period of five or six years or more, and FOOKSON wrote his thesis under Dr. WRENN's supervision. He stated that generally his knowledge of FOOKSON is confined to the classroom and laboratory at George Washington University, and he knows of no organizations in which FOOKSON might be interested. He stated that based on his limited knowledge of FOOKSON he believes him to be loyal to the United States. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Dr. WRENN and he stated he had no knowledge of any association between these individuals and FOOKSON.

Dr. B. D. VAN EVERA, Professor of Chemistry and Coordinator of Scientific Activities, George Washington University, stated that he knew FOOKSON for several years before, during and after World War II as a student and had FOOKSON in one of his advanced classes. He stated that his knowledge of FOOKSON was limited entirely to the classroom and laboratory, and volunteered the information that FOOKSON never talked as if the Communists were wonderful. He stated he had no reason to question FOOKSON's loyalty, and upon being shown the photographs of ROSENBERG and others stated he had no indication that FOOKSON was ever associated with any of these individuals. VAN EVERA stated that he had no knowledge of any association between FOOKSON and STANLEY RICH.

WILLIAM F. SAGER, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, George Washington University, advised that he was a fellow student of FOOKSON during 1940 and 1941, and has seen him at various times since then. He stated that his acquaintance with FOOKSON is limited entirely to the laboratory and classrooms, but that based on this knowledge he believes him to be loyal to the United States. He had no knowledge of any association between FOOKSON and STANLEY RICH, and advised upon being shown the photographs of ROSENBERG and others that he had no knowledge of any association between them and FOOKSON.

CARL BOYARS, Chemist, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Maryland, advised he knew FOOKSON during various years from 1942 to 1949 at George Washington University when both were students in the Chemistry Department. BOYARS stated that he had no reason to question the loyalty of FOOKSON.

The files of the Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, reflected that ABRAHAM FOOKSON matriculated September 26, 1949 in the Graduate School and attended classes during 1949 and 1950 in Advanced Chemistry subjects. The file contained nothing else pertinent to his loyalty.

Dr. WILKINS REEVE, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Maryland, advised he had FOOKSON in a class at the University and got to know him fairly well. He stated that he has no knowledge of FOOKSON's activities outside of the University, but based on his limited knowledge he considers him to be loyal to the United States. He stated that LEO SCHUBERT also attended these classes and that FOOKSON and SCHUBERT seemed to be the best of friends.

Washington T-18, formerly a neighbor of FOOKSON in the housing development located in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised that he had a speaking acquaintance only with FOOKSON and never had any discussions of controversial political or international subjects. He stated that he had no social contacts whatsoever with the FOOKSONS. T-18 advised that he was a little bit more adversely influenced by the FOOKSONS' visitors than by the FOOKSONS themselves, particularly after a friend of his found a membership card of one of the FOOKSONS' friends in the Progressive Party. The informant stated that he furthermore disliked Mrs. FOOKSON's activities which seemed to indicate that the FOOKSONS were influenced by parties too left for T-18's personal convictions. T-18 stated that all discussions he had with FOOKSON were on neutral grounds regarding such matters as Chemistry courses, etc. The informant had the impression that FOOKSON was very industrious because in addition to the job he had at the Bureau of Standards he kept up his studies in Chemistry research and was working on a Master's thesis. The informant

about Thanksgiving time in 1950. The informant pointed out that this is an all white neighborhood, and that because of this activity he had a doubt concerning the KELENSONS' loyalty. He also stated that because of the close association of the KELENSONS and the FOOKSONS he had some doubt concerning the latter's loyalty, but declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board. The informant said he had no information to indicate that the FOOKSONS were engaged in any disloyal activity. When shown the photographs of ROSENBERG and others the informant stated that the pictures of WILLIAM DANZIGER, HARRY GOLD and MAX ELITCHER looked familiar, but he could not furnish any further information. He stated he may have seen them in the vicinity of the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., but could not definitely state that they were visiting the FOOKSONS or any other particular family. The informant was unable to furnish the identity of any of the KELENSONS' visitors.

STEPHEN KOWALSKI, U.S. Air Force Band, who resides at 206 Newcomb Street, S.E., apartment 1, advised he has known the FOOKSONS casually as neighbors for the past three years but that their acquaintance is not very close. He stated he has never had any discussions of controversial subjects with FOOKSON or his wife and is unable to furnish the names of any organizations in which the FOOKSONS might be interested. He stated that he felt the FOOKSONS were loyal based on his very limited knowledge of them. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Mr. KOWALSKI, and he stated he never knew any of these individuals to be associated with FOOKSON.

Mrs. HENRY MARRISON, apartment 3, 200 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised she has known the FOOKSONS as neighbors since the latter moved there two or three years ago. Their acquaintance has been limited to casual contacts in the yard, and she stated she had no reason to question their loyalty. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed, but Mrs. MARRISON said that she did not know of any association between these individuals and FOOKSON.

Mrs. LEONARD KAPLAN, apartment 3, 202 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised she lived there when the FOOKSONS moved there several years ago. She stated that she had known the FOOKSONS as neighbors but they have had no social contacts except at community parties and similar activities. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that so far as she is concerned she believes the FOOKSONS to be loyal to the United States, based on their limited association. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that she had heard rumors that the FOOKSONS were Communists, and that these rumors were based on the fact that the FOOKSONS had allegedly entertained colored people socially in their apartment. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that she had no personal knowledge of this, but furnish the identity of



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

CONFIDENTIAL

ABRAHAM POOKSON, aka  
Archie; Abe - Chemist (Organic)  
Heat and Power Division  
Engine Fuel Section  
National Bureau of Standards  
Department of Commerce  
Washington, D. C.  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913  
ON 3/3/28 - AP/cjg

This is amended copy of Loyalty report  
and should not be removed from file  
for dissemination purposes. If dissemination necessary, copies should be  
made of this copy.

Report of Special Agent PATRICK M. RICE,  
dated September 12, 1951,  
at Washington, D. C.

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121-2-3-12

ABRAHAM FOCKSON, aka  
Archie; Abe - Chemist (Organic)  
Heat and Power Division  
Engine Fuel Section  
National Bureau of Standards  
Department of Commerce  
Washington, D. C.

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

September 12, 1951  
Washington, D.C.

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

The following information was obtained from the personnel file of ABRAHAM FOCKSON at the National Bureau of Standards.

[REDACTED]

He was employed at the United States Patent Office, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., from December 1938 to April 1, 1940, when he transferred to the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. He has been continuously employed at the Bureau of Standards in Washington since that time.

[REDACTED]

While an employee at the Bureau of Standards, FOCKSON has been co-author with several other Bureau of Standards employees on articles dealing with scientific matters.

[REDACTED]

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COMMENCED

The files of the George Washington University reflect that FOOKSON attended that school from September 1939 to February 1946 receiving a MS Degree with a major in Chemistry. George Washington records reflect that as of June 1948 FOOKSON resided at 204 Newcomb Street, S. E. From 1942 to 1948 he resided at 440 Newcomb Street, S. E. From 1940 to 1942 he lived at 1727 R Street, N. W., and in 1939, he lived at 3554 10th Street, N. W. The Bureau of Standards personnel file reflects that in 1939, FOOKSON resided at 1524 Varnum Street, N. W.

Mrs. LOUIS GOLDBERG, 1414 Meridian Place, N. W., advised that he, FOOKSON, lived there about 1938 or 1939. All of the above addresses are Washington, D. C.

The University of Maryland records reflect that FOOKSON attended the Graduate School during the 1949-1950 school year working on his Doctor's Degree. The files of the Credit Bureau reflect FOOKSON is married and his wife is ANNE GOLDIE FOOKSON.

Mrs. LEONARD KAPLAN, 202 Newcomb Street, S. E., advised that FOOKSON resides at 204 Newcomb Street, S. E., in Apartment 1, and that he has a son named JEFFREY, aged five.

#### BASIS OF INVESTIGATION

A review of the personnel file, Civilian Personnel Records Branch, Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, for JULIUS ROSENBERG, reflect that ROSENBERG was employed on September 3, 1940, as a Junior Engineer, Radio, with the Signal Corps at Large, War Department, Brooklyn, New York. He was subsequently assigned to Philadelphia and Newark with this same organization in various capacities. The file reflected that ROSENBERG's employment was terminated on March 26, 1945, by removal on the basis of information indicating Communist Party membership. The file reflected that among the references given by ROSENBERG in connection with the above employment was the name ABRAHAM FOOKSON, 3554 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (Chemist).

The Communist Party, mentioned above, has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.



On October 10, 1950, an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York as follows:

"...On or about November 1944 up to and including June 16, 1950 at the Southern District of New York and elsewhere JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, aka 'JOHN'; DAVID GREENGLASS and MORTON SOBELL, the defendants did, the United States of America then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with each other and with HARRY GOLD and RUTH GREENGLASS named as co-conspirators but not as defendants, and with diverse other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown, to violate Subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code in that they did conspire, combine, confederate and agree, with interest and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, to wit, the USSR and representatives and agents thereof, directly and indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes, and information relating to the national defense of the United States of America...."

On March 6, 1951, United States Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL, Southern District of New York, moved to sever the indictment as to ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV and DAVID GREENGLASS, which motion was granted. The trial commenced March 6, 1951, and on March 28, 1951, after completion of the charges by Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN, the Jury returned to the Jury Room for deliberation of the evidence in instant case. On March 29, 1951, at 11:00 A. M., the Jury returned a verdict of guilty for JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG, and MORTON SOBELL.

On April 5, 1951, Judge KAUFMAN sentenced JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG to death. He imposed a sentence of 30 years on MORTON SOBELL with the recommendation that he not be considered for parole.

#### RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

ABRAHAM FOXSON was interviewed by Special Agent C. E. NICHOLSON, JR., with regard to JULIUS ROSENBERG giving

his name as a character reference. At this time he advised that he knew of no reason why ROSENBERG had given his name as a character reference since he was only casually acquainted with ROSENBERG as a classmate at CCNY during the 1930's. He advised further that since leaving CCNY he happened to have two "chance" meetings with ROSENBERG, the first in 1944 or possibly 1945 on the grounds of Washington branch of the National Bureau of Standards where FOOKSON himself was employed and the second meeting in Washington during the winter of 1949 or 1950. He stated that he could not remember the circumstances of this second meeting except to state that he drove JULIUS ROSENBERG to Union Station in Washington, D. C., in his, FOOKSON's, automobile. He stated that at the second meeting, ROSENBERG had inquired of him whether he was still employed at the National Bureau of Standards and asked what type of work FOOKSON was handling. FOOKSON advised that he told ROSENBERG he was working on "hydrocarbons" which was not confidential in nature. FOOKSON denied that ROSENBERG had attempted to compromise him in any way or persuade him to turn any information over to Russia. FOOKSON admitted that the names of MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER were familiar to him but that he was unable to explain how except to say that he recalled that both ELITCHER and DANZIGER were once involved with a friend of his named LEO SCHUBERT who is also employed as a Chemist by the Bureau of Standards and who went to CCNY in the middle 1930's. According to FOOKSON, SCHUBERT, ELITCHER, and DANZIGER were part of a group of ten fellows in Washington, D. C., who, about three years ago were involved in a plan to promote a low cost housing development. FOOKSON stated that the name MORTON SOBELL was very familiar to him but could only suggest that it was due to their mutual attendance at CCNY. He also stated that MILTON MANFIS is known to him very well both socially and as a former fellow student at CCNY and George Washington University in Washington, D. C.

Photographs of persons who were associates of ROSENBERG were exhibited to FOOKSON but on this first interview he was unable to identify any of them; however, he did identify the photograph of JULIUS ROSENBERG. Upon being interviewed a second time at the Washington Field Office ABRAHAM FOOKSON stated that he had had an opportunity to reflect upon this matter and that he wished to furnish the following information as a matter of record in order to show the exact nature of his relationship with JULIUS ROSENBERG.



Pursuant to his request the following informal written statement was executed by him:

Washington, D. C.  
August 17, 1950

"I, ABRAHAM FOCKSON, made the following voluntary statement to C. EDWARD NICHOLSON, JR., and ROBERT L. SMELTZER who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I first met JULIUS ROSENBERG while we were both students at CCNY in the middle nineteen thirties. During this period ROSENBERG was an average acquaintance only, that is to say, I might have lunch with him but not have social contact with him away from the school. After leaving CCNY in 1937 I had no further contact with ROSENBERG until either the summer of 1944 or 1945 when I chanced to run into him on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards where I work. We had a casual conversation at this time during which ROSENBERG mentioned that he was "stationed" at Emerson radio plant but was at the Bureau of Standards for several weeks to receive special radio training of some kind. I might have seen him a few more times shortly after this but always at the Bureau of Standards. I next saw ROSENBERG to the best of my recollection here in Washington, D. C., during the winter of 1949-1950. On this occasion he telephoned my apartment and stated he was in town. I invited him to come out to see me at my apartment located at 204 Newcomb St., S. E., which he did the same evening. As I recall we sat around and chatted about family and business matters for about half an hour. I believe he had a briefcase with him at this time and seem to recall that he was going to Baltimore, Maryland or had just come from there. I remember that he asked me if I was still employed by the Bureau of Standards and what I was working on. I told him I was working on "hydrocarbons". I then drove ROSENBERG to Union Station in my automobile where I let him out. I have never seen JULIUS ROSENBERG since.

"I wish to state that JULIUS ROSENBERG never attempted to elicit any information from me concerning my work except to ask what I was working on. When I told him "hydrocarbons" and that it was not confidential ROSENBERG did not pursue it further.

"I have been given to understand that ROSENBERG once gave my name as a character reference when applying for Federal employment. I am unable to understand why he did this as I don't know him that well.

"I have read the above statement and affirm it to be the truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(s) ABRAHAM FOCKSON

Witnesses:

C. Edward Nicholson, Jr. - Special Agent FBI, Wash., D. C.  
Robert L. Smeltzer - Special Agent, FBI, Washington, D. C."

After executing the above statement, photographs of known associates of JULIUS ROSENBERG were again exhibited to FOCKSON and on this occasion he identified the photograph of MAX ELITCHER as the individual whom he had met at the home of LEO SCHUBERT.

An investigation was conducted on WILLIAM DANZIGER, Ordnance Engineer, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, in April 1948 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. On a request for report on loyalty dated September 29, 1947, filled out by WILLIAM DANZIGER, he stated that his wife was SYLVIA E. DANZIGER. By memorandum, February 3, 1950, the Loyalty Review Board advised that DANZIGER had "resigned or otherwise separated from Federal service prior to decision on loyalty (Removed on security - P.L. 208)."

MAX ELITCHER was interviewed by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the New York Office at which time he stated that he had known MORTON SOBELL for a longer time than he had known ROSENBERG and that his association with SOBELL was always more intimate than that with ROSENBERG and that it was likely that he would go into considerable detail about his work with SOBELL and SOBELL could have been trying to get some type of report relating to his, ELITCHER's, work for the purpose of giving the information to JULIUS ROSENBERG, either orally or in writing.

MAX ELITCHER advised in 1950 that WILLIAM DANZIGER had been a classmate of his at City College of New York. ELITCHER stated that he and DANZIGER had gone to Washington, D. C., in November of 1938 where they both secured positions

with the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. They resided together at 1316 Delafield Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., and ELITCHER advised that DANZIGER had been a member of the Communist Party from approximately 1939 until the summer of 1948 and indicated that DANZIGER may still be a member of the Communist Party.

Washington T-1 and Washington T-2, confidential informants of known reliability, advised that SYLVIA DANZIGER was a member of the Communist Party in Long Beach, California, in 1943 and 1944. These informants refused to give a signed statement or to testify at a loyalty hearing board.

It is desired to point out that an investigation was conducted on LEO SCHUBERT, Chemist, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, in November 1948 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. It is to be noted that SCHUBERT, at that time, resided at 487 Orange Street, S. E., and that his wife was EDITH SCHUBERT, and that he had one daughter. By memorandum, December 8, 1950, the Loyalty Review Board advised that SCHUBERT was "eligible on loyalty."

Washington T-3, an informant of known reliability, who refused to give a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that he knew EDITH SCHUBERT in New York City before she came to Washington, D. C., and that her maiden name was EDITH BROFFMAN. Prior to coming to Washington the informant stated that Mrs. SCHUBERT was a member of the Communist Party. The Bureau of Standards file reflects that the SCHUBERTS came to Washington, D. C. in early 1942. The informant advised that he learned that Mrs. SCHUBERT and her husband had very close connections with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., and that Mrs. SCHUBERT had made arrangements for her father, NAT BROFFMAN, to obtain the book binding contract for the Soviet information bulletin published by the Soviet Embassy. The informant stated that it was his understanding that the contract was never consummated because of BROFFMAN's own neglect. The informant stated that he also learned that the SCHUBERTS were official guests at the Soviet Embassy in Washington and that they had many friends in Washington who were Communists or Communist sympathizers. The informant described NAT and SONIA BROFFMAN, parents of Mrs. SCHUBERT who live in the Bronx, New York, as being non-Communist Party members but as being pro-Communist in their views. The informant

stated that he believed that a younger son of the BROFFMANS, M. BROFFMAN, recently joined the Communist Party. The BROFFMANS, according to the informant, are active sympathizers of the Soviet government.

The files of the National Bureau of Standards reflect that HELEN LEVITOV GUREWITZ, nee LEVITOV, was employed by that agency on January 2, 1942, and remained there until March 9, 1946. She was married to CLARENCE DARROW GUREWITZ on February 21, 1938, and the Marriage License Bureau records at Washington, D. C., reflect she divorced GUREWITZ on March 15, 1945. The file reflected that in 1944 she resided at 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia.

The records of the County Clerk, Arlington County Courthouse, Arlington, Virginia, reflect that HELEN LEVITOV GUREWITZ married MORTON SOBELL on March 10, 1945, in Arlington, Virginia.

Washington T-4, an informant of known reliability who refused to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised that about the spring of 1944 he observed the official membership records of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia and that the name HELEN GUREWITZ, 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia, appeared therein. The informant believed that HELEN GUREWITZ was a member of the White Collar Workers Branch Number 12 of the Communist Party.

Washington T-5, also an informant of known reliability who declined to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board or furnish a signed statement, advised a number of years ago that CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ had been active in the Communist Party since 1938. It is to be noted that in 1944 his name was listed as secretary on the letterhead of the Communist Political Association.

The Communist Political Association is an organization cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-6, an informant of known reliability who declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board, advised in 1941 that the name MILTON MANNS, 1935 Biltmore Street, appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. The personnel file of MILTON MANES at the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, reflected that MANES, after coming to Washington in 1937, had lived at one time at 1935 Biltmore Street, N. W. This was prior to 1942. The 1941 City Directory reflects that MILTON MANES, Food and Drug Administration, lived at 1935 Biltmore Street, N. W. The City Directory contained no other similar name at this address. MANES was interviewed by Special Agent R. J. RYAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under oath in connection with a Hatch Act investigation on March 17, 1942, and he denied being a member of the American Peace Mobilization. He stated that he had attended one meeting at the National Press Building and had contributed an amount of money, less than \$1.00, and had contributed no services to this organization.

Washington T-7, an informant of known reliability, advised that in September 1944 ABRAHAM FOOKSON, 440 Newcomb Street, S. E., who was an organic chemist in aviation fuel work was believed by the informant to have been interviewed by an employee of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C. The informant stated that as a result of this interview he had the impression that FOOKSON was desirous of going to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and FOOKSON was asked by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission to send a detailed account of his background for their records. The informant stated that the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission apparently had no position to offer FOOKSON at the time. During the interview FOOKSON advised the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission official that he was a graduate of CCNY with a degree in Chemistry and at that time had four and a half years experience in the field. He was married, had no children at that time and gave his date and place of birth as October 18, 1916, at New York City. The informant was re-contacted during the course of this investigation and advised that he had no further details concerning this matter and had no information to indicate whether FOOKSON had taken further steps in regard to the above. The informant declined to furnish a signed statement or to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board. The Soviet Government Purchasing Commission is an official agency of the Soviet Government in the United States.



Washington T-8, an informant of known reliability, advised in May 1949 that he observed what appeared to him to be an expired membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association bearing the name ANNE FOCKSON, 204 Newcomb Street, S. E., Washington 20, D. C. The informant stated that he observed the card during the course of an official meeting of the Washington Bookshop Association. The informant was re-contacted during the course of this investigation and could furnish no further particulars regarding the above incident. The informant declined to furnish a signed statement or to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

It is to be noted that the Washington Bookshop Association has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-9, an informant of known reliability, advised in the spring of 1944 that the name of ANNE FOCKSON, 440 Newcomb Street, S. E., appeared on the active membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association. The informant stated that he believed that Mrs. FOCKSON last paid her dues in May 1943. This informant was re-contacted during the course of this investigation and advised that there was no additional information to report concerning the above, and the informant declined to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board or furnish a signed statement.

Washington T-10, an informant of known reliability, advised in 1946 that he observed the name ANNE FOCKSON, 440 Newcomb Street, S. E., in the membership list of the United Public Workers of America Women's Auxiliary. The informant was recontacted during the course of this investigation and could add no further information to the above, and stated that he preferred not to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Washington T-11, an informant of known reliability who has declined to testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board or furnish a signed statement, advised that ANNE FOCKSON, wife of ABRAHAM FOCKSON, was a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the United Public Workers Association, and that this Auxiliary is comprised of wives and relatives of United Public Workers Association members. The informant stated that it is entirely

possible that ANNE HOOKSON could be a member of the Communist Party but that the informant has no evidence to prove the above statement. The surmise on the part of the informant is based on the fact that ANNE HOOKSON has been identified with individuals in the Women's Auxiliary of the United Public Workers of America who are known to the informant as either members of the Communist Party or strong sympathizers of the Communist Party.

The United Public Workers of America (UPWA), CIO was formed in 1946 by the merging of the two unions - The State, County and Municipal Workers of America and the United Federal Workers of America. According to the article in the May, 1946, issue of the Washington Post newspaper, the State, County and Municipal Workers of America had for years, under the leadership of ABRAM BLAXER, consistently followed the Communist Party line. The article continued that at its organizing convention the United Public Workers of America adopted a strongly pro-Russian foreign policy resolution and voted down a resolution to bar Communists from the Union.

The resolution on foreign policy as contained in the report on the First Constitutional Convention of the UPWA is as follows:

"Resolution of Foreign Policy.

"WHEREAS: The unity of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States was the foundation for military defeat of Fascism and their continued unity is absolutely essential if the United States is to provide a sound and lasting peace; and

"WHEREAS: friendship and cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union is the essential basis for an enduring peace; and

"WHEREAS: powerful influences are attempting to drive a wedge between the peoples of the United Nations for the purpose of furthering their imperialist and ambitions as evidenced by ex-Prime Minister CHURCHILL's speech; the forming of Anglo-American bloc within the UN; and the policy of assisting by the armed force in some cases the most reactionary groups in friendly countries such as China, the Philippines, France, Belgium and others; and

"WHEREAS: to further these policies, the demobilization of American troops now stationed throughout the world is being deliberately delayed; and

"WHEREAS: the failure to establish international cooperation in the government and control of atomic energy and the continued 'secrecy' and manufacture of atomic bombs have created world fear and distrust which weaken the peace,

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that the UPWA, meeting in convention April 24-26, 1946, call upon President Truman, Secretary of State Byrnes and members of Congress to take the following immediate steps:

"(1) To halt the present policy of attempting to isolate the Soviet Union in the United Nations and world affairs and call for an immediate meeting of the heads of the BIG THREE.

"(2) To take protective steps to re-establish friendly U. S. - Soviet Relations by word and deed.

"(3) To withdraw American troops and call for the withdrawal of British troops from all friendly countries including China, the Philippines, France, Greece, India, Belgium and Iceland.

"(4) To support the policy of UN regulations and control of all phases of atomic energy including the immediate possession of all atomic bombs and the passage by Congress of legislation vesting full control of atomic energy in a civilian commission.

"AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED THAT copies of this resolution be sent to President Truman, Secretary of State Byrnes, members of Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the members of the United States delegation to the UN."

Washington 7-17, an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in the early spring of 1946 that ANNIE FOCKSON would be able to accommodate two persons who were attending the Win the Peace Conference to be held in the near future in Washington. The informant was re-



contacted during the course of this investigation and stated he had no further information to offer in this regard and declined to furnish a signed statement or to testify at a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The California Committee on Un-American Activities in their report in 1948 made the following comment concerning the National Committee to Win the Peace:

"Known as a group of Communist fronts designed to soften the foreign policy of the United States in order to give Soviet Russia a free hand at China and Central Europe... It was born in Washington, D. C., at the Win the Peace Conference held there April 5, 6, 7, 1946...."

It is to be noted that the National Committee to Win the Peace has been cited as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-13, an informant of established reliability, advised in 1942 that the name Mrs. ANNE FOCKSON, no identifying data, appeared in the active indices or the mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

The informant was recontacted during the course of this investigation and stated that he had no further details to add and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Washington T-14, also an informant of established reliability, advised in 1941 that the name Mrs. ANNE FOCKSON, 3554 10th Street, F. W., appeared in the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. The informant was recontacted during the present investigation and stated that he had no further information to offer concerning the above and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The American Peace Mobilization and the United American Spanish Aid Committee are organizations that have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-15, an informant of known reliability, advised early in 1941 that the United Office and Professional Workers of America filed an application to cooperate with the Washington Youth Council and that ANNE FOCKSON, no identifying

data, was listed as corresponding secretary of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. The informant advised that the Washington Youth Council held its second Washington Youth Conference in Washington, D. C., November 1-3, 1940, and further advised that the Washington Youth Council was closely associated with the American Youth Congress and cooperated with the latter organization in many respects. The informant was recontacted during the course of this investigation and stated that he had no additional information to offer concerning the above matter and refused to furnish a signed statement or testify before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

The American Youth Congress, mentioned above, has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Regarding the United Office and Professional Workers of America mentioned above the following information is available.

An article entitled "Twelfth Convention of the CIO" appearing in the January 1951 edition of "The Monthly Labor Review", publication by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, states: "Within the CIO the outstanding development of the year was the expulsion of a group of 11 Communist dominated unions. This action began at the 1949 Cleveland Convention which expelled UE and the Farm, Equipment and Metal Workers Union, was completed by the CIO's Executive Board during 1950. Each of the nine remaining accused unions was accorded a special hearing by an especially appointed trial committee. None of the ousted organizations appeared at the Chicago Convention to appeal the Executive Board's decision which was ratified by the delegation. As a result of this step the CIO president declared the 'Communist Movement in America had been given the most serious set back in all its history and is driving its last mile in our labor movement'." According to the article the United Office and Professional Workers of America was expelled February 15, 1950, effective March 1, 1950.

The personnel file of FOOKSON at the Bureau of Standards reflects that on April 1, 1940, he transferred from United States Patent Office to the position of Junior Chemist (Organic), Grade P-1, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. He has been continuously employed by the Bureau of Standards and presently holds the position of Chemist (Organic), Grade GS-11, Heat and Power Division, Engine Fuel Section, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

Other information found in the personnel file has been utilized by the FBI during this investigation.

Dr. FERDINAND G. BRICKWEDDE, Chief, Heat and Power Division, National Bureau of Standards, advised that he has indirectly supervised the work of FOCKSON for a number of years and that during the past two years his supervision has been more close, but still of an indirect nature. He stated that his only social contact with FOCKSON may have been at a tea given at which a number of Bureau of Standards employees were present. Dr. BRICKWEDDE stated that he has never heard FOCKSON say anything nor has he seen him do anything which would reflect on FOCKSON's loyalty. He stated that based on his limited knowledge of FOCKSON he considers him to be a loyal American and entirely trustworthy. He stated that FOCKSON has never to his knowledge in any manner violated any security regulations of the Bureau of Standards. Photographs of the following persons were displayed to BRICKWEDDE and he stated that he never knew any of these people to in any way be associated with FOCKSON:

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JULIUS ROSENBERG; ETHEL ROSENBERG; HARRY GOLD; MORTON SOBELL; HELEN SOBELL, also known as HELEN GUREWITZ and HELEN L'VITOV; MAX ELITCHER; HELEN ELITCHER; WILLIAM DANZICER, and STANLEY A. RICH.

The following information is available concerning HARRY GOLD.

On May 23, 1950, a complaint was sworn to by Special Agent JOHN H. COLLINS of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before United States Commissioner LIFTIN, Eastern District of New York, charging that from or about January 1, 1944 and continuing to the date of the complaint HARRY GOLD and "JOHN" [REDACTED] conspired among themselves and with other persons unknown to [REDACTED] to Subsection (a), Section 32, Title 50, United States Code in that HARRY GOLD would obtain from WILL JULIUS KLAUS FUCHS, documents, etc., relating to the national defense with the intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the

injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, and that GOLD would deliver the documents, etc., to "JOHN" DOE, a representative official, agent and employee of the USSR and the other persons unknown who were not entitled to receive the documents, etc. In pursuance of the conspiracy HARRY GOLD and "JOHN" DOE met in September 1945 and conferred together in the vicinity of Jackson Heights, Long Island, in the Eastern District of New York.

On July 20, 1950, HARRY GOLD appeared before United States District Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY for arraignment and at this time he entered a plea of guilty. Docket number 15769 in the Clerk's Office, United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, reflects that on December 7, 1950, a hearing was held on a motion for sentence before Federal Judge JAMES P. McGRANERY. On December 9, 1950, HARRY GOLD was sentenced by Federal Judge McGRANERY to a term of 30 years in the Federal Penitentiary. On December 11, 1950, Judge McGRANERY issued an order amending GOLD's sentence to 29 years 223 days; GOLD was given credit for having served 122 days in custody after his plea of guilty on July 20, 1950.

The following information is available concerning STANLY ROBERT RICH.

MAX FLITCHER in July 1950 advised that he, FLITCHER, joined the Communist Party sometime in 1939 while in Washington, D. C., and was active in Communist Party politics until sometime in 1948 just before he went to New York. FLITCHER stated that he recalled STANLY RICH as having been an engineering student at CCNY at the same time he, FLITCHER, entered the school. FLITCHER stated that he recalled RICH going to Washington in 1938 or 1939 to work at the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department and that RICH was a roommate of his at 1316 Leisfield Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MAX FLITCHER stated that it was his overall impression that RICH was possibly a member of the Communist Party but he added that he could not substantiate this belief with any proof. He further added that it is possible that RICH has broken away from any Communistic inclinations he may have had.

In signed statements dated September 7, 1950, and September 11, 1950, STANLY ROBERT RICH stated that when he was about 19 or 20 he joined the Stinmetz Club, a Marxist organization which was affiliated with the Young Communist League at CCNY.

and resigned in May or June 1938 "having decided that I did not believe in nor did I care to be further associated with the organization". He stated that he attended open and closed meetings of this club and remembered seeing JULIUS ROSENBERG, WILLIAM DANZIGER, MAX FLITCHER and others at the closed meetings fairly regularly. He stated that when he joined the organization he understood that he did not have to be a Communist to belong but it was only necessary that he believe in Marxist principles. He stated that he has not held such views since his student days. It is to be noted that the Young Communist League is an organization cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Additional information regarding STANLEY ROBERT NICH will be set out later in the report.

The other persons mentioned in the above list have been previously described in this report. It is desired to point out that the photographs of the above individuals have been shown to other persons throughout this investigation and in each instance where these photographs were shown to various individuals a statement will be made to that effect but the list of names will be omitted.

Dr. FRANK L. HOWARD, Chief, Engine Fuel Section, National Bureau of Standards, advised he has supervised the work of FOCKSON directly since FOCKSON first came to work at the Bureau of Standards. He stated that FOCKSON is an expert in organic synthesis which he explained to be work on hydrocarbons. He stated that FOCKSON is now a group leader and has two sub-professionals working for him as a rule. He stated that FOCKSON ~~has been~~ had been at various office functions where HOWARD was present approximately ten or 12 times.

Dr. HOWARD stated that his acquaintance with FOCKSON is primarily at the office and laboratory, and he stated that based on the above association he considers FOCKSON to be a loyal American and entirely trustworthy so far as security regulations at the Bureau of Standards are concerned. He stated that in the past FOCKSON has on occasions worked on classified material and that he had been entirely trustworthy so far as he, HOWARD, is concerned. He stated that at the present time very little material that FOCKSON works on is classified.

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Dr. HOWARD reviewed a June 1944 report which reflected that FOCKSON during the entire month of June 1944 was engaged in putting in machinery in the building called the pilot plant laboratory and some work in the dynamometer laboratory building. It is to be noted in this connection that FOCKSON stated that he met ROSENBERG at the Bureau of Standards sometime during the summer of either 1944 or 1945. Later in this report, it will be shown that ROSENBERG was probably at the Bureau of Standards in June 1944.

Dr. HOWARD stated that FOCKSON was working with THOMAS W. MAREC and PHILIP POERBANTZ in June of 1944 and that the work was not of a classified nature. In connection with this type of work it should have been necessary for FOCKSON to go to various buildings all over the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards to obtain plumbing materials, electrical supplies and requisitions for various kinds of work in connection with the installation of the machinery. HOWARD stated that FOCKSON probably parked his car, [REDACTED] in the driveway of the pilot plant laboratory just directly behind the dynamometer building. HOWARD stated that the records reflected that SAMUEL GOLDHAGEN also was working with FOCKSON during June 1944. Dr. HOWARD stated that the report for the quarter ending December 31, 1949, reflected that FOCKSON was working on synthesis of hydrocarbons which was not considered classified material. It is to be noted that FOCKSON stated that he was contacted by ROSENBERG sometime during the winter of 1949-1950. The quarter report for the quarter ending March 31, 1950, reflected that FOCKSON was working on hydrogen deuterias and at the time it was not clearly established whether or not this was classified material. However, the material has subsequently been published and consequently is not classified at this time.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to HOWARD and he stated he never knew FOCKSON to, in any way, be associated with these individuals.

It is to be noted that the Bureau of Standards has a small map of the Bureau and that one of the buildings on this map is called the dynamometer building which is indicated as D building. The pilot plant laboratory, according to HOWARD, was directly behind D building. Additional information concerning these maps, which are being transmitted as Exhibit A with this report, will be set forth later in the report.

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Concerning the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians the following is noted:

On page 151 of the book entitled "A Story of the CIO" by BEN STOLBERG, appears the following: "Only four CIO Unions are under complete control of Stalinists officials; they are the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians...." The following information concerning the FAECT appears on pages 264 and 265 of the above mentioned book by Mr. STOLBERG: "The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians was organized in 1934, mainly from the technical staffs in the Work Projects Administration. From the very beginning the Federation has been under Stalinist leadership and its rank and file are chiefly Communist Party followers."

Concerning ARTHUR IBERALL, mentioned by Dr. HOWARD, it is desired to point out that an investigation was conducted on ARTHUR SAUL IBERALL, also known as IBEY, ARTHUR AARON IBERALL, ARTHUR A. IBERALL, SOLOMON IBERALL, S. IBERALL, Physicist, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, in June, 1948 under the provisions of Executive Order 9835. By memorandum, June 8, 1949, the Loyalty Review Board advised that IBERALL was "eligible on loyalty."

Dr. H. K. CUMMINGS, Physicist, Division of Heat and Power, National Bureau of Standards, advised that he was Chief of the Automotive Section, National Bureau of Standards, from 1940 to 1943, and also has been engaged in other activities at the Bureau since that time. He stated that he has not had very much personal contact with FOOKSON, but that he did supervise FOOKSON's work indirectly from 1940 to 1943. Dr. CUMMINGS stated that he knew of nothing detrimental to FOOKSON's loyalty, and that based on the above limited knowledge he considered FOOKSON to be a loyal American. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Dr. CUMMINGS and he stated that he never knew of any of these individuals to be associated with FOOKSON.

Mr. DONALD B. BROOKS, Executive Director, Research and Development Board, Office of the Secretary of Defense, advised that he supervised the work of FOOKSON at the National Bureau of Standards from the time FOOKSON came there until February 6, 1949 when BROOKS left the Bureau. The above supervision did not include a short period of time in 1944. He stated that FOOKSON was employed in a nearby building to where BROOKS's office was located and he did not see him too much, and consequently his acquaintance with FOOKSON was limited. Mr. BROOKS stated that he certainly had no reason to doubt FOOKSON's loyalty and FOOKSON handled confidential work on occasions in a satisfactory manner, and BROOKS stated that FOOKSON was primarily engaged in work on hydrocarbons. Mr. BROOKS stated that FOOKSON always observed security regulations and was entirely trustworthy in this respect.



Mr. BROOKS stated that there was an active chapter of FAECT at the National Bureau of Standards, and one morning he, Mr. BROOKS, found that someone had distributed a publication, name unknown, which was published by this Union. He stated that when he got to work that morning some of the employees were throwing this publication, which was scattered all over the office, in the wastebasket. BROOKS stated that he did not like the FAECT and he let it be known that he did not like the organization, and that he did not want anyone in his section to belong. He stated he had no more trouble with the organization and he does not know who distributed this publication. On another occasion BROOKS stated that some information reached the FAECT from his section of the Bureau of Standards which the Union was not entitled to. He stated he was never able to determine how the Union obtained this information. BROOKS stated, however, that he heard from someone, whose name he cannot now recall, that FOOKSON may have been interested in the FAECT. BROOKS said that FOOKSON was the only person in his section that he even had the slightest suspicion was interested in this Union. Mr. BROOKS stated that he has no knowledge of any activities on the part of FOOKSON in the FAECT, but stated that because of the above information he would hesitate to state that FOOKSON is a loyal American but preferred to make the statement that he had no reason to doubt the loyalty of FOOKSON. He said that he has no proof or reasonable evidence to justify a doubt concerning FOOKSON's loyalty, but nevertheless he has such a doubt. Mr. BROOKS pointed out that he does not want to jeopardize the chance of FOOKSON keeping his job and would be willing to testify before a loyalty hearing board to the above information, but preferred not to furnish a signed statement, stating that he did not believe he could really set out his views in a signed statement as fully and fairly as he could in direct testimony before the board.

Regarding the FAECT, Mr. BROOKS stated that he never read the paper referred to above but heard word going around the Bureau of Standards that the paper undertook to rate instructors in the Bureau of Standards classes, and that instructors who were pro-FAECT or pro-labor were rated very high and those instructors who were opposed to FAECT or were anti-labor were rated low, regardless of their ability as instructors. BROOKS stated that he had a professor who was an excellent professor and ran a very strict class, but was rated low by this publication because his views did not coincide with the Union's views. BROOKS stated that he also heard that the FAECT paper was sometimes opposed to the policy of the Bureau of Standards. BROOKS pointed out that he was a career man, having been employed by the Bureau of Standards for twenty-four years, and did not like the above activities. He stated he had no evidence to prove FOOKSON was in the FAECT, and that he heard the above information from various sources at the Bureau of Standards and that much of it was hearsay. Photographs of [REDACTED] and others were displayed to Mr. BROOKS and he stated that he never observed FOOKSON associating with any of these individuals, to his knowledge.

THOMAS M. MEARS, Chemist, Engine Fuel Section, Bureau of Standards, advised that he had known FOOKSON for eleven years and as a fellow employee and also knew him at George Washington University where both attended classes. MEARS stated that he has met FOOKSON's family but has had practically no social contact with FOOKSON. MEARS stated that FOOKSON is an extremely hard worker, a capable man, and he believes him to be entirely loyal to the United States. He stated that he and FOOKSON have co-authored four or five articles along scientific lines, and that FOOKSON's chief interest seems to be science and related subjects. MEARS stated that FOOKSON's closest friend appeared to be LEO SCHUBERT and that they apparently knew each other in New York prior to coming to Washington. He stated that they seemed to have both professional and social contacts. MEARS stated that he knew HELEN GUREWITZ casually when she was an employee of the Bureau of Standards, and that he never knew of any close association between Mrs. GUREWITZ and FOOKSON, although they apparently did know each other. MEARS stated that FOOKSON also knew JULIUS WEISSER, a former employee at the Bureau of Standards, and that WEISSER came to see FOOKSON during lunch periods and they would visit for a little while. He stated they seemed to be friendly but he did not know the extent of their friendship. He also stated that he believed FOOKSON probably knew MILTON LAMBS, but the extent of their friendship is unknown to MEARS. MEARS recalled that in 1944 FOOKSON was engaged in the installation of machinery and equipment in the Pilot Plant Laboratory, and that as a result of his activities in this regard it was not necessary for him to go to various sections of the Bureau of Standards. He stated that FOOKSON has been primarily concerned with work on hydrocarbons, some of which were classified. He stated that FOOKSON had been entirely trustworthy so far as he knows in the handling of classified material. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were shown to MEARS and he recognized the photograph of Mrs. GUREWITZ, also known as HELEN SOBELL. However, he said that he did not know of any association between FOOKSON and the others.

Washington T-16, an informant of known reliability who declined to furnish a signed statement and to testify to a loyalty hearing board, advised that in the Fall of 1946 ETHEL WEISSER, wife of JULIUS WEISSER, had recently been visiting in the home of ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN. According to the informant, STEIN was believed to be the ranking member of the Government group of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C.

Washington T-17, also of known reliability who declined to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board, advised that Mrs. ETHEL WEISSER discussed with various people the activities of the Womens Auxiliary of the United Public Workers of America. The informant gained the impression that Mrs. WEISSER took a leading part in the activities of this organization. Mrs. WEISSER, according to the informant, was recruiting new members for the UPTA Womens Auxiliary.

PHILIP POMERANTZ, Organic Chemist at the Bureau of Standards, advised that he has worked in the same section with FOOKSON for the past eleven years and also attended classes at George Washington University with FOOKSON from approximately 1940 to 1942. He stated that they have had some social acquaintance, visiting each others homes about every six months in the past years. He stated that he has visited FOOKSON's home primarily at 1727 R Street, N.W. and 204 Monmouth Street, S.E. He said he is also fairly well acquainted with Mrs. FOOKSON and advised that he has never had any reason to question the loyalty of the FOOKSONS. He stated that FOOKSON's best friend is LEO SCHUBERT who also lived in Southeast Washington; worked at the Bureau of Standards, and attended Maryland University with FOOKSON recently. He stated they appeared to be close personal friends. POMERANTZ also stated that FOOKSON was also acquainted with ART UR INTRALL casually, and had occasional contact with him but their association did not seem to be too close. He stated he knew of no association or friendship between FOOKSON and JULIUS WEISSER or STANLEY ROBERT BICH. POMERANTZ stated that he had no knowledge of any interest of FOOKSON in low cost housing developments and, in fact, POMERANTZ has needed FOOKSON trying to get him interested in buying a house. POMERANTZ pointed out that he, POMERANTZ, until recently lived in Southeast Washington, and about seven months ago bought a house. He stated that FOOKSON does not seem to be interested in acquiring any real estate or a home. He stated that the only organization he knows FOOKSON to be interested in is the American Chemical Society and they have attended meetings together. He stated he has observed FOOKSON with the magazine of the Consumers Union, but he knew of no special interest that FOOKSON takes in this publication, and FOOKSON has never attempted to solicit his, POMERANTZ's, subscription for this magazine. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others, including the photograph of HENRY GUMWITZ, were displayed to POMERANTZ, and he stated he never knew of FOOKSON being associated with any of these people. POMERANTZ stated he recalled that in 1944 FOOKSON worked with SAKUL GOLDBLATT installing new equipment and in connection with this work FOOKSON undoubtedly had to go to various parts of the Bureau of Standards to obtain supplies and equipment. POMERANTZ stated he has never known FOOKSON to be interested in foreign travel or to go abroad to work. To his knowledge, POMERANTZ stated, FOOKSON was not in the years gone by interested in obtaining another job than that at the Bureau of Standards. He stated that he has never known FOOKSON to be interested in any of the following organizations:

FACT

UPPA

Washington Bookshop

American Peace Mobilization

United American Spanish Aid Committee

Washington Committee for Democratic Action

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities in their report dated March 29, 1944 cited the Consumers Union as a Communist front "headed by Communist ARTHUR KALLET (whose Party name is EDWARD ADAMS), BEN GOLD and LOUIS WEINSTOCK, both well known Communists were also members of the Labor Advisory Committee of Consumers Union"

Mr. EDGAR A. CADWALLADER, Chemist, Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Maryland, advised that he knew FOOKSON as a fellow employee at the Bureau of Standards from September, 1945 to January, 1949, and has seen him occasionally since then. He stated that his acquaintance with FOOKSON was limited to the Laboratory and he has heard FOOKSON speak of his family on several occasions and he seemed to have a normal home.

CADWALLADER described FOOKSON as a liberal individual, pointing out that FOOKSON is very much opposed to discrimination because of race and color. He stated that he recalled one occasion where FOOKSON and he discussed whether Russian citizens were allowed to own property in Russia. FOOKSON pointed out in the discussion that maybe we in the United States did not have the full truth concerning the Russian people, and that maybe they were allowed to own property. FOOKSON pointed out that he did not believe that it is possible to believe the American newspapers entirely in their stories concerning Russia. CADWALLADER stated that although FOOKSON does have the above views he did not consider them disloyal but desired to mention them. He stated that he feels FOOKSON is loyal to the United States. CADWALLADER stated that FOOKSON's closest friend seemed to be LEO SCHUBERT, and that they were friends at the Bureau of Standards and attended several courses together. He stated that he noted that JULIUS WEISSER, on several occasions, visited FOOKSON but that their discussions were primarily regarding scientific matters and that there did not appear to be any political discussions between the two. He stated that he knew of no associations between these two away from the Bureau. He stated that he knew of no association between FOOKSON and ARTHUR ISRAEL or HILF GUREWITZ, former Bureau of Standard employees. CADWALLADER stated that FOOKSON was entirely trustworthy, so far as the security regulations of the Bureau of Standards were concerned. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to CADWALLADER and he stated that he never knew of FOOKSON in any way to be associated with any of these individuals.

JAMES A. TALKER, Scientific Aide, Engine Fuel Section, Bureau of Standards, advised he has known FOOKSON at the office and Laboratory for the past seven and one-half years, and that their acquaintance is limited to office contacts. He stated that he considers FOOKSON to be loyal to the United States and based this statement on general conversations he has had with FOOKSON regarding current events and controversial international affairs. He stated that FOOKSON's closest friend at the Bureau of Standards was LEO SCHUBERT, and that they seemed to be personal friends as well as business associates. He said that he had the impression that

FOOKSON and SCHUBERT had mutual common interests and that their families were also close friends. He stated that FOOKSON knew ARTHUR IBERALL at the Bureau of Standards, but that their associations were primarily in connection with official business. He stated that he knew of no association between FOOKSON and HELEN GURWITZ or JULIUS WEISSER. WALKER stated that he believed FOOKSON would be entirely trustworthy in handling classified material and in obeying security regulations. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to WALKER and he advised he knew of no association between FOOKSON and any of these individuals.

RICHARD M. DAVID, Engineering Aide, Engine Fuel Section, Bureau of Standards, advised he has known FOOKSON for the past nine years at the Bureau of Standards where they have been more or less fellow employees. He stated that he has no social contacts with FOOKSON and has no knowledge of FOOKSON outside of the office. Mr. DAVID stated that he preferred not to make a comment on the loyalty of FOOKSON because he did not feel qualified to do so because he has never engaged in any discussions nor observed anything about FOOKSON that would reflect one way or another on his loyalty. He pointed out, however, that he has no reason to question the loyalty of FOOKSON. He stated that he has no knowledge of association between FOOKSON and ARTHUR IBERALL, JULIUS WEISSER or HELEN GURWITZ. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to DAVID and he stated he had no knowledge of any association between FOOKSON and these individuals.

SAMUEL GOLDBAGEN, head of Thermochemistry Section, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Maryland, advised that he worked from April, 1944 to the end of June, 1944 with FOOKSON installing equipment and machinery in a Pilot Plant Laboratory. He stated that he and FOOKSON worked together almost constantly during this time and he made the comment that "if FOOKSON was at one end of a piece of pipe I was probably at the other end in installing the pipe." He stated that it was necessary in connection with this project for FOOKSON to go over the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards to various places to obtain plumbing and electrical supplies, and also for other reasons, such as obtaining requisitions. He stated that he recalled that FOOKSON usually parked his car in the vicinity of the Dynamometer Building, which is shown as Building D on the Bureau of Standards map. The building they were working in was immediately in back of the Dynamometer Building. He stated that FOOKSON and LEO SCHUBERT were in a car pool, riding back and forth to work at the Bureau of Standards at that time. He stated he knew of no association between FOOKSON and ARTHUR IBERALL, JULIUS WEISSER or HELEN GURWITZ. GOLDBAGEN stated that since he, GOLDBAGEN, left the Bureau of Standards he has seen FOOKSON on several occasions since he, GOLDBAGEN, would call on FOOKSON at work. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to GOLDBAGEN and he advised that he did not recall ever seeing FOOKSON with any of these individuals. GOLDBAGEN stated that he has no reason to doubt the loyalty of FOOKSON and believes that he obeyed security regulations and was entirely trustworthy in that respect.



It is to be noted that FOOKSON stated in his signed statement that he met JULIUS ROSENBERG on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards during the Summer of either 1944 or 1945, and may have seen him several times during that time.

A check was made of the personnel files of the National Bureau of Standards and it failed to reflect that JULIUS ROSENBERG was ever an employee there. The following investigation has been conducted in connection with ROSENBERG's alleged assignment at the National Bureau of Standards.

Dr. ALLAN V. ASTIN, Associate Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was contacted and he advised that in 1944 he personally was in charge of the training of enlisted men in specialized work at the Bureau but that he had never had control of civilian trainees in this program. He stated that whereas formal classes were held under his direction for the enlisted men he could not recall that any formal training had been held for the civilian trainees. He stated that the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG meant nothing to him and he was likewise unable to identify a picture of ROSENBERG. Through Dr. ASTIN's cooperation a complete search of the personnel records of the Bureau was made which search failed to reflect any record under the name of JULIUS ROSENBERG. An attempt was made to check records of the Gate Guards' Office but it was learned that they had been destroyed since the conclusion of World War II.

By way of background, Dr. ASTIN pointed out that the organizational set up at the time that ROSENBERG is reported to have been at the National Bureau of Standards was as follows. The work done by the Bureau came under the overall wartime direction of the National Defense Research Council (NDRC) which in turn was under the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD). The NDRC, which was also known as Division 4 of the OSRD, was under the supervision of Dr. ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.

HARRY DIAMOND, mentioned above, who is now deceased, was then Chief of the Ordnance Division of the Bureau of Standards and was responsible to both Dr. LYMAN BRIGGS, then Director of the Bureau of Standards, and to ELLIOTT. Under DIAMOND in the Ordnance Division there were six sections and the AN/CIN program was carried on in Section 6, of which Dr. L. B. HEILBRIN was Chief. This latter group was also known by the name of Quality Control Group. Dr. ASTIN went on to state, and was supported in his statement by Dr. L. B. HEILBRIN, that the only clearance or records that they ever had for persons such as ROSENBERG, who was one of those coming in for a short period of specialized training, was a clearance given by the NDRC. He also mentioned that the NDRC records

were now in the National Archives of the United States. Accordingly, Mr. J. ROSS of the Industrial Records Section, Room 2 E, National Archives, was contacted. ROSS advised that records of Division 4 of the NRC had been disposed of approximately four months ago. In addition, it was the opinion of Mr. ROSS that these records were only for permanent personnel of the NRC and did not contain records of persons in the category of ROSENBERG. Mr. ROSS was able to uncover some miscellaneous NRC correspondence which was awaiting disposal and a search of this correspondence revealed the following material pertinent to JULIUS ROSENBERG.

A telegram directed to Dr. ALBERT E. HILTT, Chief of Division 4 of the National Bureau of Standards, and dated June 16, 1944, which reads, "Mr. JULIUS ROSENBERG OF NEWARK SIGNAL CORPS INSPECTION ZONE IS REPORTING TO NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS FOR TRAINING ON AN/CPQ WITH QUALITY CONTROL GROUP NUMBERED JUNE 1944 STOP WOULD BE APPRECIATED IF ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HIS VISITING ANY LABORATORIES WHICH MAY BE NECESSARY TO ROUND OUT HIS TRAINING TWO SPGS DASH TWO DASH THREE BT". This telegram was signed "CASZVANT, Camp Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, New Jersey."

The other paper pertaining to ROSENBERG from this source was a memorandum dated June 17, 1944 to Mr. HARRY DIAMOND from Mr. ALEXANDER HILTT and contained the following: "Pursuant to telegraphic requests from Colonel CASZVANT, Mr. JULIUS ROSENBERG, of Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, is cleared for any areas which it may be desirable for him to enter in connection with his training as a Signal Corps Inspector on AN/CPQ".

Copies of the telegram and memorandum described above were then exhibited to Mr. ASTIN in an effort to further place ROSENBERG in the Quality Control Group 19 as mentioned in the telegram. Mr. ASTIN stated that the No. 19 did not mean anything at the Bureau of Standards and was probably a Camp Evans classification number.

Dr. L. D. HILPRIN, mentioned hereinbefore, who is the Head Physicist at the Harry Diamond Memorial Ordnance Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, advised that in 1944 he was Chief of Section 6 of the Quality Control Group to which JULIUS ROSENBERG in all probability would have reported. He stated that he had no recollection whatsoever of ever having heard of JULIUS ROSENBERG but upon seeing his photograph expressed the opinion that he had met the subject somewhere in the past; however, he had no recollection of the time, place or circumstances. Dr. HILPRIN mentioned that during the last war in the course of his work he had made

frequent trips to both Camp Evans and to the Emerson Radio Corporation in New York City and that it was very possible that he had casually been introduced to ROSENBERG during one of these trips. He concluded his remarks by reiterating that he is positive he has seen ROSENBERG somewhere but was still unable to recall the circumstances.

Dr. L. D. HERTZIN, 3130 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., was recontacted during the current investigation of FOCKSON, and he stated that he did not know FOCKSON and never knew him to be in any way connected with the Quality Control Group at the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. HARVEY PRATT, who is the Supervising Electronics Scientist of the Harry Diamond Laboratory, was in 1944 an Assistant to Dr. HERTZIN in the Quality Control Group. In addition, he was also at the Emerson Corporation in New York City from November, 1942 to June, 1943, in the Signal Corps as a Field Engineer and later from June, 1943 to September, 1943 was a Project Engineer on the AN/CPS program at Camp Evans, Belmar, New Jersey. PRATT could not recall ROSENBERG and upon seeing a photograph of the subject was certain that he had never met ROSENBERG or worked with him at any time. PRATT pointed out, however, that the fact that he did not know ROSENBERG was not unusual because his, PRATT's work was purely with Zone Groups while ROSENBERG's work would have been with an Area Group.

Mr. H. A. PRATT was recontacted during the course of this investigation and a photograph of ABRAHAM FOCKSON, which was obtained from the Bureau of Standards photographic file, was displayed to PRATT. He stated he did not recall ever having seen FOCKSON around the Quality Control Group, and did not know him by name. He pointed out that the Quality Control Group was in 1944 located in a building now known as the Electronics Laboratory, which is designated as TL on the map of the Bureau of Standards. A copy of this map of the Bureau of Standards, together with indications of the locations of Building TL, Building D and the Pilot Plant Laboratory where FOCKSON was employed in 1944, is being transmitted as Exhibit A with this report.

Mr. JOHN J. POMCH, Electronics Engineer at the Harry Diamond Laboratory, advised that he worked with the Quality Control Group at Camp Evans from January to September, 1943 and with the same Group at the Bureau of Standards. He stated that he had no recollection of JULIUS ROSENBERG and, upon seeing a photograph of ROSENBERG, decided that it was familiar to him only because of its frequent appearance in the newspapers recently.

Mr. ROACH was recontacted during the current investigation and a photograph of FOCKSON was displayed to him. He stated that he did not recall FOCKSON as a person who has been around the Quality Control Group, and he did not know FOCKSON by name. He also stated that the Quality Control Group would probably have been located in



the Electronics Laboratory at the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. ROBERT S. KALLEIGH, Technical Aide, Assistant to Chief, Ordnance Development Division, Bureau of Standards, advised that he was associated with the Quality Control Group in 1944 and recalls that men came there from Camp Evans to observe what the Bureau of Standards was doing in that particular field. He stated that he had been to the Emerson Radio Company. Photographs of both ROSENBLUM and FOOKSON were displayed to KALLEIGH, but he stated he did not recall ever seeing these men at any of the above places, and did not know either to have been at the Quality Control Group.

The personnel file of ABRAHAM FOOKSON for his employment at the U.S. Patent Office was reviewed at the National Archives and it reflected the following information: FOOKSON was appointed to the position of Examiner's Aide (Chemistry), U.S. Patent Office, Department of Commerce, December 12, 1938, and resigned March 31, 1940 to accept appointment at the Bureau of Standards. His supervisors were listed as Mr. C. O. DUMAS, Principal Examiner, Division 24, and Mr. WILLIAM I. WYMAN, Principal Examiner, Division 33. Personnel records at the U.S. Patent Office reflect that FOOKSON was assigned to Divisions 24 and 33 on December 12, 1938, and to Divisions 24 and 19 on June 20, 1939. These files contained nothing else pertinent to his loyalty.

Mr. CHARLES O. DUMAS, Fairfax, Virginia, advised that he was Chief of Division 24, U.S. Patent Office, during the period 1938 to 1940, but does not recall FOOKSON.

Mr. G. V. JAKETIN, Examiner in Division 24, advised that he was in that Division during 1938 and 1939 and does not recall FOOKSON by name, but when a photograph was exhibited he did recall seeing him there but could furnish no information about FOOKSON. He said he knew nothing adverse so far as FOOKSON's loyalty was concerned.

Mr. HERB C. KISSINGER, Assistant Chief, Division 24, advised he was there during 1939 and 1940 but could not recall FOOKSON either by name or by photograph.

Mr. W. E. ROY, Assistant Chief, Division 33, advised that Mr. WILLIAM I. WYMAN, who was Principal Examiner from 1938 to 1940, is now deceased. ROY advised that he recalls FOOKSON vaguely but could remember nothing about him and had no adverse information to report.

Mr. J. L. MACHETOFF, Examiner, Division 33, recalled FOOKSON from the photograph which was displayed to him, but could not remember him by name. He stated he remembered practically nothing about FOOKSON and had no adverse information concerning his loyalty.

Mr. R. W. COOKE, Examiner, Division 33, recalled FOOKSON vaguely, but stated that he does not remember much about him and could furnish no information.

The following persons in Division 19 of the Patent Office advised that they were there in 1939 and 1940, but could not recall FOOKSON either by name or from his photograph: F. F. MATTHEWSON, J. W. WETTHAVER, and Miss RUTH HUDSON. Mr. O. L. SIMPSON, of Division 19, advised that he remembered FOOKSON's name but recalled nothing else concerning him.

The files of the Registrar's Office, George Washington University, reflect that ABRAHAM FOOKSON, born October 18, 1916 in New York City, attended the school from September, 1939 to February, 1949, and on February 22, 1949 received an MS degree with a major in Chemistry. In the application blank filed by FOOKSON and signed September 4, 1939, he listed a reference as STANLEY RICH, 1115 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., an Engineer. It is to be noted that information concerning STANLEY RICH has been previously reported in this report.

Dr. SAMUEL K. WRENN, Professor of Chemistry at George Washington University, advised that he had FOOKSON in several classes over a period of five or six years or more, and FOOKSON wrote his thesis under Dr. WRENN's supervision. He stated that generally his knowledge of FOOKSON is confined to the classroom and laboratory at George Washington University, and he knows of no organizations in which FOOKSON might be interested. He stated that based on his limited knowledge of FOOKSON he believes him to be loyal to the United States. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Dr. WRENN and he stated he had no knowledge of any association between these individuals and FOOKSON.

Dr. B. D. VAN EVERA, Professor of Chemistry and Coordinator of Scientific Activities, George Washington University, stated that he knew FOOKSON for several years before, during and after World War II as a student and had FOOKSON in one of his advanced classes. He stated that his knowledge of FOOKSON was limited entirely to the classroom and laboratory, and volunteered the information that FOOKSON never talked as if the Communists were wonderful. He stated he had no reason to question FOOKSON's loyalty, and upon being shown the photographs of ROSENBERG and others stated he had no indication that FOOKSON was ever associated with any of these individuals. VAN EVERA stated that he had no knowledge of any association between FOOKSON and STANLEY RICH.

WILLIAM F. SAGER, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, George Washington University, advised that he was a fellow student of FOOKSON during 1940 and 1941, and has seen him at various times since then. He stated that his acquaintance with FOOKSON is limited entirely to the laboratory and classrooms, but that based on this knowledge he believes him to be loyal to the United States. He had no knowledge of any association between FOOKSON and STANLEY RICH, and advised upon being shown the photographs of ROSENBERG and others that he had no knowledge of any association between them and FOOKSON.

CARL BOYARS, Chemist, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Maryland, advised he knew FOOKSON during various years from 1942 to 1949 at George Washington University when both were students in the Chemistry Department. BOYARS stated that he had no reason to question the loyalty of FOOKSON.

The files of the Registrar's Office, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, reflected that ABRAHAM FOOKSON matriculated September 26, 1949 in the Graduate School and attended classes during 1949 and 1950 in Advanced Chemistry subjects. The file contained nothing else pertinent to his loyalty.

Dr. WILKINS REEVE, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University of Maryland, advised he had FOOKSON in a class at the University and got to know him fairly well. He stated that he has no knowledge of FOOKSON's activities outside of the University, but based on his limited knowledge he considers him to be loyal to the United States. He stated that LEO SCHUBERT also attended these classes and that FOOKSON and SCHUBERT seemed to be the best of friends.

Washington T-18, formerly a neighbor of FOOKSON in the housing development located in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised that he had a speaking acquaintance only with FOOKSON and never had any discussions of controversial political or international subjects. He stated that he had no social contacts whatsoever with the FOOKSONS. T-18 advised that he was a little bit more adversely influenced by the FOOKSONS' visitors than by the FOOKSONS themselves, particularly after a friend of his found a membership card of one of the FOOKSONS' friends in the Progressive Party. The informant stated that he furthermore disliked Mrs. FOOKSON's activities which seemed to indicate that the FOOKSONS were influenced by parties too left for T-18's personal convictions. T-18 stated that all discussions he had with FOOKSON were on neutral grounds regarding such matters as Chemistry courses, etc. The informant had the impression that FOOKSON was very industrious because in addition to the job he had at the Bureau of Standards he kept up his studies in Chemistry research and was working on a Master's thesis. The informant

stated that FOOKSON is very quiet and not a talkative individual. FOOKSON's wife, however, according to the informant, has more social characteristics and is more inclined to make social contacts. The informant stated that he had the impression that FOOKSON's friends were not settled in appearance, and he made it a point to stay away from the FOOKSONS and their friends because he felt it best to do so.

Concerning the Progressive Party, T-18 said that this was a mixture of persons who might have followed purely idealistic tendencies and also of persons who followed the Communist Party lines. Regarding the expression that the FOOKSONS were influenced by persons too left for T-18, the informant explained that he meant that he disliked Mrs. FOOKSON's activities such as picketing and obtaining signatures for petitions in the street. The informant stated that he never knew the FOOKSONS to be interested in any organizations cited by the Attorney General, such as the Washington Bookshop, the American Peace Mobilization, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or any organizations other than as set out above.

Informant pointed out that he believed the FOOKSONS were happily married, but stated that he did not know how much influence one wielded over the other from a political point of view.

Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to this informant and he stated he never knew FOOKSON to be associated with any of these individuals. The informant further stated that he was unable to furnish the names or identities of the friends of the FOOKSONS, and does not know any of them by name. T-18 stated that he preferred not to give a signed statement or to testify at a loyalty hearing board, pointing out that the above information was not of a factual nature and was mostly opinion. The informant stated that he was prejudiced in his opinions against the FOOKSONS and does not want to injure them in any way, but felt it his duty to report the above information for what it may be worth.

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

Washington T-19, a former neighbor of the FOOKSONS who resides in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.W., advised that he first met Mrs. FOOKSON several years ago [REDACTED] b7D The acquaintance between T-19 and Mrs. FOOKSON at that time was quite limited, and later the informant knew the FOOKSONS at 204 Newcomb Street, S.W.

Several years ago T-19 saw Mrs. FOOKSON at the Safeway Grocery Store on Nichols Avenue, S.E. during the time that meat prices were going up very rapidly. Mrs. FOOKSON was soliciting signatures to a petition stating that a person signing it promised not to pay more than sixty cents a pound for steak. The informant did not sign the petition. A few days later the informant saw Mrs. FOOKSON in the same Safeway Store where she was purchasing steak at a considerable higher price than sixty cents a pound. The informant stated this made him very displeased with Mrs. FOOKSON. He stated that the reason he declined to sign the petition originally was that he never signs petitions on a public street. The informant stated that this petition signing which was carried on by Mrs. FOOKSON was fostered by the Progressive Party and subsequently he saw a picture of Mrs. FOOKSON in the "Washington Post", a Washington, D.C. newspaper, pictured with her little boy picketing in connection with Capital Transit's fare increase. The informant stated that the picture appeared in the "Post" when the FOOKSONS resided at 204 Newcomb Street, S.E. The informant stated that he believed this activity was also sponsored by the Progressive Party, and stated that the Progressive Party was very close to Communism, and that many of the individuals in the Progressive Party followed the Communist Party line.

The informant further stated that he did not like the friends that the FOOKSONS had at their home because they did not appear to be politically mature and because of Mrs. FOOKSON's activities in obtaining signatures for petitions which were sponsored by the Progressive Party he had some doubt of the FOOKSONS' loyalty to the United States. This informant stated that Mrs. FOOKSON appeared to be more socially inclined than Mr. FOOKSON, and that the FOOKSONS appeared to have a normal home life, but he could not state whether either exerted influence over the other. The informant stated that he knew of no activity on the part of Mrs. FOOKSON in the United Public Workers Womens Auxiliary, the Washington Bookshop, the American Peace Mobilization, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or the Consumers Union. The informant also stated that he was unable to furnish the names or identities of the FOOKSONS' visitors, and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board because the above is mostly opinion and is not backed up by factual information. Photographs of ROSENBURG and others were displayed to T-19 and he stated he did not know FOOKSON to be associated with any of those individuals.

There is being transmitted herewith as Exhibit B a photograph made of a photograph and descriptive data which appeared in the "Washington Post" on September 16, 1948, page 2B. This photograph was made of a "Washington Post" on file at the Washington, D.C. Public Library, and contains a picture JEFFREY FOOKSON and LIDA SCHUBERT, who were accompanied



by their mothers in picketing the District Building in protest against the proposed Transit fare increase from ten to fifteen cents.

There is being transmitted herewith as Exhibit C with this report a photograph made from the negative on file at the "Washington Post" library from which the picture was made for the article mentioned immediately above. This photograph is much clearer than the one appearing in the paper. There is also being transmitted herewith as Exhibit D a photograph made from a negative on file at the "Washington Post" which contains a picture of women and children picketing the fare increase. The "Washington Post" files reflected that this photograph was taken the same date as the photograph mentioned immediately above and which was September 15, 1948. It was explained by the "Washington Post" that photographs taken on September 15, 1948 would normally appear in the newspaper issued on September 16, 1948.

Washington T-20, an informant of known reliability, advised that on September 13, 1948 ANNE FOOKSON and EDITH SCHUBERT were among the persons picketing the Public Utilities Commission hearings on the proposed Capital Transit Company's fare increase. The informant further advised that this picketing was under the sponsorship of the Washington Committee for Consumer Protection, and that the pickets were representatives of the Progressive Party. The informant was recontacted during the course of this investigation and could furnish no additional details. The informant also declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board.

Washington T-21, an informant of known reliability who declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board, has characterized the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia as being heavily influenced and controlled by the Communist Party.

The "Washington Post" of July 14, 1948 carries a photograph on page B1 which has the following statement under the photograph: "Women picket trolley office - protesting proposed fare increase by the Capital Transit Company, members of the Washington Committee for Consumers Protection picket the firm's downtown office, 1416 F Street, N.W." Included in the list and in the photograph were Mrs. EDITH SCHUBERT, 487 Orange Street, S.E., and Mrs. DORA KELWSON, 1618 P Street, N.W.

Washington T-22, an informant of known reliability who refuses to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board, advised that in 1946 DORA A. SHIFMAN, 1201 Euclid Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., transferred from a Communist Party group in King County, Brooklyn, New York to Washington, D.C. in September, 1945 or thereabouts. Informant stated that DORA SHIFMAN's address in Brooklyn was 619 Barbey Street in December, 1944.

In an undated request for a report on loyalty data submitted by the Federal Reserve System bearing the name of DORA ANN KELFENSON, nee SHERMAN, there appears the following information: From October, 1943 to May, 1945, DORA SHERMAN lived at 619 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, New York, and from May, 1945 to May, 1946, she lived at 1201 Euclid Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Her husband was listed as MILTON K. LEFENSON. It was noted that she stated that he was a member of the United Public Workers of America.

Washington T-11, mentioned above, advised that he has every reason to believe that MILTON K. LEFENSON is a Communist. He stated that he has been identified with the United Public Workers of America and previously with the United Federal Workers of America, a predecessor of UFWA since the late 1930s. The informant stated that there is no actual proof that K. LEFENSON is a member of the Communist Party, but K. LEFENSON has always been in a position of importance within the Union and unless he were a Communist the UFWA would never have placed so much trust and confidence in him.

Washington T-23, who is a neighbor of the FOOKSONS, residing in the apartment development in the 200 block on Newcomb Street, S.E., advised he has known the FOOKSONS for approximately three years, and that their acquaintance is not close but merely as neighbors. The informant stated that he heard from another source who has been contacted during the course of this investigation that the K. LEFENSONS were supposed to be Communists. The informant stated that he had no knowledge of this information himself and did not know what proof the other individual had. The informant stated that he had noted that the IFO SCHUBERTS, who lived nearby, and the MILTON K. LEFENSONS, who lived in apartment 3, 204 Newcomb Street, S.E., are very friendly with the FOOKSONS. Informant stated that on one occasion sometime about a year ago the K. LEFENSONS entertained colored people in their home and he, the informant, stated that because of this fact and the information received from another source, he had a doubt concerning the K. LEFENSONS' loyalty to the United States. Because of the close association between the FOOKSONS and the K. LEFENSONS, the informant stated that he had a doubt concerning the FOOKSONS' loyalty to the United States, but declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board. The informant was shown pictures of ROSENBERG and others and stated that he had never observed any of these individuals in the company of FOOKSON. The informant was also shown photographs which appeared in or were obtained from the "Washington Post", and mentioned above as Exhibits B, C and D. He stated that he immediately recognized the little boy in Exhibits B and C as JIFFEY FOOKSON which was taken several years ago, and the little girl as LIDA SCHUBERT. He stated that in Exhibit D the woman carrying a placard marked "No 15¢ fare for D.C." with her head bowed and first in line was Mrs. ANNE FOOKSON. The informant stated he did not know the names of the other persons in Exhibit D except that the two women immediately in line in back of Mrs. FOOKSON have visited the FOOKSONS.

Washington T-24, also a neighbor of the FOOKSONS who resides in the apartment development in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised he had known the FOOKSONS casually as neighbors, and that they have had practically no social acquaintance. The informant stated that he has learned from various other neighbors that Mrs. FOOKSON and friends have picketed at the White House and other public places. Informant stated that he did not know the organizations sponsoring the picketing, and did not know the names of Mrs. FOOKSON's friends who engaged in same. The informant stated that because of Mrs. FOOKSON's activities in this regard, he had some doubt concerning her loyalty but declined to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to T-24, and the informant stated that he did not have any knowledge to indicate that FOOKSON was associated with any of these individuals. The photograph which is carried as Exhibit D with this report was exhibited to this informant and he advised that Mrs. FOOKSON was the first party in line, and that he knew the two women directly behind her but not by name. These two women have visited the FOOKSONS' apartment on occasions. The informant was also shown the photographs transmitted as Exhibits B and C and readily identified JIFFREY FOOKSON and the SCHUBERT girl. The informant stated that the FOOKSONS' best friends seemed to be the KELINSONS who live directly above the FOOKSONS.

Washington T-25, also a neighbor of the FOOKSONS who resides in the apartment development in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised he had known the FOOKSONS for the past two or three years, but that their acquaintance has been very casual. The informant stated that the FOOKSONS are quite friendly with the KELINSONS who live directly above them, and Mrs. FOOKSON made a statement prior to the time the KELINSONS moved there that she, Mrs. FOOKSON, would attempt to obtain that apartment for the KELINSONS when and if it was going to be vacated. T-25 said at that time it was common knowledge that the former tenants were going to move, and T-25 had the impression that the KELINSONS and FOOKSONS were probably good friends before the KELINSONS moved there approximately one year ago. The informant stated that he had no indication to indicate any disloyalty on the part of the FOOKSONS and that they appeared to have a normal husband and wife relationship. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to T-25 and he stated that he never knew FOOKSON to be associated with any of these individuals.

Washington T-26, also a neighbor of the FOOKSONS who resides in the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., advised he has known the FOOKSONS as neighbors casually for approximately two and one-half years. The informant stated that the FOOKSONS are close friends with the people who live upstairs above them, and that he understands that the FOOKSONS were friendly with these people prior to the time they moved there. He stated that Mrs. FOOKSON and DORA, whose last name was unknown to the informant, were quite friendly in the yard and frequently visited each other and their children play together. The informant stated that DORA, shortly after moving into the apartment house, and her husband entertained colored people



about Thanksgiving time in 1950. The informant pointed out that this is an all white neighborhood, and that because of this activity he had a doubt concerning the KELENSONS' loyalty. He also stated that because of the close association of the KELENSONS and the FOOKSONS he had some doubt concerning the latter's loyalty, but declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board. The informant said he had no information to indicate that the FOOKSONS were engaged in any disloyal activity. When shown the photographs of ROSENBERG and others the informant stated that the pictures of WILLIAM DANZIGER, HARRY GOLD and MAX ELITCHER looked familiar, but he could not furnish any further information. He stated he may have seen them in the vicinity of the 200 block of Newcomb Street, S.E., but could not definitely state that they were visiting the FOOKSONS or any other particular family. The informant was unable to furnish the identity of any of the KELENSONS' visitors.

STEPHEN KWIALSKI, U.S. Air Force Band, who resides at 206 Newcomb Street, S.E., apartment 1, advised he has known the FOOKSONS casually as neighbors for the past three years but that their acquaintance is not very close. He stated he has never had any discussions of controversial subjects with FOOKSON or his wife and is unable to furnish the names of any organizations in which the FOOKSONS might be interested. He stated that he felt the FOOKSONS were loyal based on his very limited knowledge of them. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to Mr. KWIALSKI, and he stated he never knew any of these individuals to be associated with FOOKSON.

Mrs. HENRY MARRISON, apartment 3, 200 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised she has known the FOOKSONS as neighbors since the latter moved there two or three years ago. Their acquaintance has been limited to casual contacts in the yard, and she stated she had no reason to question their loyalty. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed, but Mrs. MARRISON said that she did not know of any association between these individuals and FOOKSON.

Mrs. LEONARD KAPLAN, apartment 3, 202 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised she lived there when the FOOKSONS moved there several years ago. She stated that she had known the FOOKSONS as neighbors but they have had no social contacts except at community parties and similar activities. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that so far as she is concerned she believes the FOOKSONS to be loyal to the United States, based on their limited association. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that she had heard rumors that the FOOKSONS were Communists, and that these rumors were based on the fact that the FOOKSONS had allegedly entertained colored people socially in their apartment. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that she had no personal knowledge of this, but furnished the identity of

the person she believed to have started the rumors and this person has been interviewed during the course of this investigation. Mrs. KAPLAN stated that she had no reason to question the loyalty of these individuals and, so far as she was concerned, they are loyal Americans.

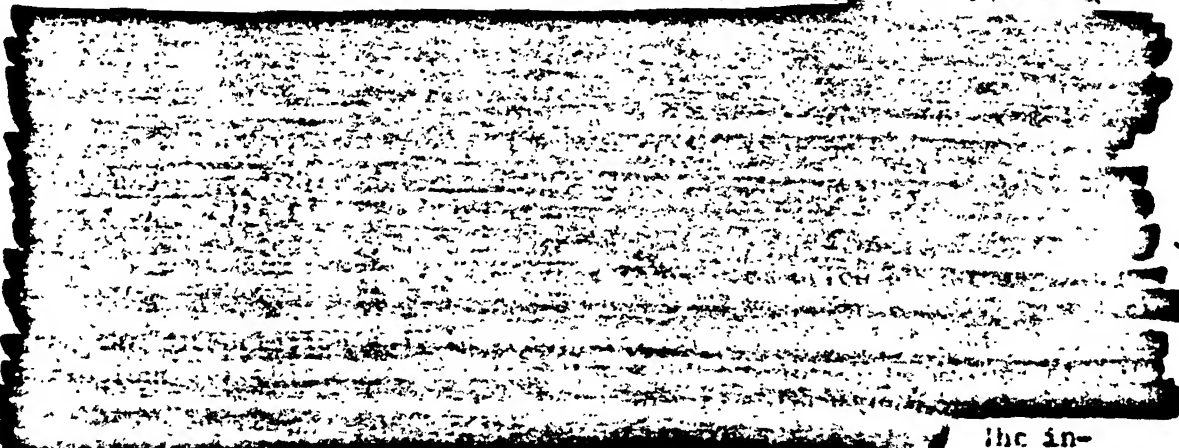
Washington T-27, a former neighbor of the FOOKSONS at 1440 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised that the FOOKSONS lived there until approximately 1948 in apartment 4 when they moved to 204 Newcomb Street, S.E. The informant stated that his friendship with the FOOKSONS was limited and that they were acquainted only as neighbors and never visited each other's apartments; however, the informant did have conversations with Mrs. FOOKSON in the yard around the apartment. Informant stated that Mr. FOOKSON was not at home very much as he was going to school at night and he, the informant, really never saw very much of Mr. FOOKSON. The informant stated that FOOKSON apparently was very interested in his studies and appeared to have no other interests. The informant recalled that in about 1946 when Congress was considering disbanding the Office of Price Administration, Mrs. FOOKSON was very active in getting petitions signed to keep OPA and to hold prices down. Informant said that Mrs. FOOKSON requested the informant to sign the petitions but the informant never did do so. The informant stated that he observed Mrs. FOOKSON soliciting signatures for petitions in front of the Safeway Grocery Store and the Buckingham Grocery Store on Nichols Avenue in Congress Heights in Southeast Washington. The informant stated that he never did know what organization Mrs. FOOKSON was representing in soliciting these signatures.

T-27 advised that Mrs. FOOKSON had a very close friend, Mrs. EDITH SCHUBERT, who lived nearby on Orange Street, S.E., and Mrs. SCHUBERT visited Mrs. FOOKSON almost every day. The informant stated that Mrs. SCHUBERT was also engaged in soliciting signatures for various petitions and was apparently interested in the same things as Mrs. FOOKSON.

T-27 stated that in his opinion the soliciting of signatures in public places was an activity that the Communists engaged in, and for this reason he came to the conclusion that Mrs. FOOKSON might be a Communist. The informant further pointed out that on one occasion he engaged in a conversation with Mrs. FOOKSON, at which time T-27 made derogatory remarks about Communism and the Russian form of Government. The informant stated that he noted that Mrs. FOOKSON did not agree with the informant in these remarks, but also Mrs. FOOKSON did not in any manner attempt to defend Communism or the Russians. The informant expressed the opinion, however, that he believed that any loyal American would have agreed with the informant's remarks concerning Russia and Communism. The informant stated that he had no evidence to in any way

prov that Mr. and Mrs. FOCKSON were active in the Communist Party.

On one occasion the informant recalls that



The informant stated that he formed this opinion in casual conversations with Mrs. FOCKSON.

T-27 stated that Mrs. FOCKSON seemed to be the party most interested in obtaining the signatures on petitions and he never observed any interest by Mr. FOCKSON in this sort of activity. On the contrary, Mr. FOCKSON seemed to be very interested in his work and school. The informant further pointed out that he never observed Mr. and Mrs. FOCKSON going any place together, and that Mrs. FOCKSON seemed to be the one most interested in social activities. FOCKSON spent most of his time at the apartment and seemed to make very few contacts with neighbors and other individuals, whereas Mrs. FOCKSON seemed to have a number of friends and was interested in the petition signing. The informant stated that he had the personal opinion that Mr. FOCKSON did not seem to be interested in the same activities as Mrs. FOCKSON, and that she was far more aggressive along lines of obtaining signatures than was Mr. FOCKSON. The informant stated that he never knew the FOCKSONS to be interested in any of the following organizations:

- Washington Bookshop Association
- United American Spanish Aid Committee
- United Public Workers of America
- UPWA Women's Auxiliary

The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were displayed to T-27 and he stated that he never knew any of these individuals to be associated with FOCKSON. T-27 stated that he declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board.

Washington T-28, an informant of known reliability, advised in February, 1951 that the FOOKSONS were in contact with the Consumers Union of New York City. This informant was recontacted during the current investigation and stated that he could add no further information to the above and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify before a loyalty hearing board.

Captain JOHN E. FRANCIS, U.S. Air Force, 529 Foxhall Place, S.E., advised that he lived in an apartment across the hall from FOOKSON from July, 1946 to August, 1947 at 440 Newcomb Street, S.E. Captain FRANCIS stated that he knew the FOOKSONS casually as neighbors, but they had no close personal association. Captain FRANCIS stated that he knew of nothing disloyal concerning the FOOKSONS' activities. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were exhibited to Captain FRANCIS and he stated he never knew FOOKSON to be associated with any of these individuals.

Mrs. JOHN E. FRANCIS, 529 Foxhall Place, S.E., wife of Captain FRANCIS, confirmed the fact that they occupied an apartment across from FOOKSON from July, 1946 to August, 1947 at 440 Newcomb Street, S.E. Mrs. FRANCIS said she did not know the FOOKSONS very well and stated that on one occasion Mrs. FOOKSON asked her, Mrs. FRANCIS, to assist in obtaining signatures at the Buckingham Market in protest of high prices. At that time Congress was considering doing away with OPA. Mrs. FRANCIS stated that she did not know the name of the sponsoring organization, and believed that it was a group of housewives who were sponsoring the soliciting of signatures. Mrs. FRANCIS stated that she did not assist Mrs. FRANCIS in this activity. Photographs of ROSENBERG and others were exhibited to Mrs. FRANCIS and she stated that she knew of no association between FOOKSON and those individuals. Mrs. FRANCIS said that she had no reason to question the loyalty of Mr. and Mrs. FOOKSON.

Sergeant PAUL S. BAKER, 436 Newcomb Street, S.E., stated that he lived in apartment 3 at 440 Newcomb Street, S.E. four years ago, and that the FOOKSONS lived in apartment 4 for a period of six months while he lived there. He stated that he visited the FOOKSONS on a couple of occasions, and they seemed to be all right so far as their loyalty to this country is concerned. He stated that it appeared to him that the FOOKSONS had a normal home life with the usual family relationship between husband and wife. He stated he never noticed either party dominating the other and that they had very few visitors. The photographs of ROSENBERG and others were exhibited to Sergeant BAKER and he stated he never knew FOOKSON to be associated with any of these individuals.

Mrs. OLIVER E. DAVIS, 444 Newcomb Street, S.E., apartment 4, stated that she has lived there since 1942 except for a period of eight months in 1943 and for part of 1945. She stated that she had a speaking

acquaintance with the FOOKSONS; never visited them, and recalled that they moved from 440 Newcomb Street to an apartment house nearby. Mrs. DAVIS stated that the FOOKSONS had visitors named SCHUEBERT who came very often, but that the SCHUEBERTS were the only close friends she knew the FOOKSONS to have. The photographs of SCHUEBERT and others were displayed to Mrs. DAVIS, and she stated that the photograph of MORTON SCHWILL looked familiar but she wasn't sure where she had seen this individual. She stated that it is possible that she had seen SCHWILL in the company of FOOKSON, but she was very indefinite on this point, stating that she had seen this man come place but could not be anywhere near sure that she had seen him with FOOKSON. She stated that she did not know the identity of this individual.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that she believed, so far as she knew, that the FOOKSONS were loyal to the United States, and she stated that she had the impression that they had the usual normal husband and wife relationship.

Miss LOUISE FAIRBANK, 444 Newcomb Street, S.E., apartment 3, advised she has lived there for seven years and stated that she knew the FOOKSONS very casually as neighbors. Miss FAIRBANK pointed out that she works and that she does not spend a great deal of time at home, and consequently did not get to know the FOOKSONS very well. He stated that she did not know any of their friends and they seemed to have very few visitors. Miss FAIRBANK stated that she had no reason to question the loyalty of the FOOKSONS.

Mrs. ALBERT P. POTTER, 441 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised that she had lived at this address for many years but did not know the FOOKSONS.

Mrs. ELLA WHITE, 439 Newcomb Street, S.E., advised she had lived there for four years but does not know the FOOKSONS.

Washington T-29, an individual who has known the FOOKSONS for approximately [REDACTED] stated that he believed the FOOKSONS to be absolutely loyal to the United States. He stated that the FOOKSONS have a very harmonious home and neither seems to dominate the other in their activities. The informant stated that Mrs. SCHUEBERT and Mrs. FOOKSON are very good friends. The informant also stated that he believed that Mrs. FOOKSON and Mrs. KILPATRICK, who lives upstairs above the FOOKSONS, are likewise good friends. The informant stated that he never knew the FOOKSONS to be interested in the Washington Bookshop, the Consumers Union, the WPA Womens Auxiliary or any other organization. He said that the FOOKSONS seem to be most interested in their own family life. T-29 looked at the pictures of FOOKSON and others and stated that he never observed any of these individuals to be in the FOOKSONS apartment.

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Mr. NORMAN J. LIPSCOMB, 1603 16th Street, N.W., Apartment 505, advised that he lived at 1727 E Street, N.E. for a period of about one year and moved sometime in 1942. LIPSCOMB stated that he was unable to recall the apartment he lived in and also stated that he never knew ARTHUR JOHNSON to reside at this address. It is to be noted that the 1942 city directory reflects Mr. LIPSCOMB resided in apartment 405 and FOOLSON resided in 403. It is to be further noted that the records of George Washington University reflected that LIPSCOMB resided at 1717 E Street, N.E. from 1940 to 1942. A check was made with the real estate firm of MARTIN WEINSTEIN, 1151 16th Street, N.W., who operated this apartment house about 1940 and for some time thereafter, and information was received that the records had been destroyed approximately five years ago.

Mrs. WALTER E. SHORE, Falls Road, Potomac, Maryland, advised she formerly resided at 3554 10th Street, N.W., and in about 1940 she rented an apartment in her home to Mr. and Mrs. JOHNSON. They were there about six or eight months and were very quiet, orderly people. Mrs. SHORE stated that she recalled that the only visitor they had was the mother of one of them. She stated that she knew of no unfavorable information concerning the loyalty of the JOHNSONS.

Mr. HAYWARD E. JOHNSON, 631 Mississippi Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, advised that he lived at 3551 10th Street, N.W. during 1939 and 1940 but did not know the JOHNSONS.

Mrs. LOUIS GOLDBERG, 1419 Berlioz Place, N.W., recalled that in about 1938 or 1939 Mr. JOHNSON arranged to rent a two room apartment in her home at this address. Mrs. GOLDBERG stated that after renting the apartment Mr. JOHNSON went to New York where he was married and he and his wife returned and moved into the apartment. She stated they lived there from approximately four to six months and she has not seen them since. Mrs. GOLDBERG stated that she recalled the JOHNSONS had a few visitors but that they always kept the apartment door open, and she stated that she never observed anything unusual in these visitors and there was no indication that they were holding meetings of any kind. She stated she did not know the identities of any of the visitors, and photographs of GOLDBERG and others were displayed to Mrs. GOLDBERG and she stated she never observed JOHNSON associating with any of these individuals. Mrs. GOLDBERG stated that she recalls that the JOHNSON made and received a number of telephone calls but that the conversations were just of a light nature in which there was considerable joking and kidding. She stated she never observed any activities which would reflect in any manner on the loyalty of these individuals.

Mr. CHARLES E. SHAFER, 1415 Crittenden Street, N.W., advised that he lived at 1524 Varnum Street, N.W. in 1939. He stated that this was his private home at that time and that he had no roomers and does not know anyone named ARTHUR JOHNSON.



Sgt. H. VOLWING, 1529 Varman Street, N.W., advised he has lived at that address for twenty-eight years and did not know anyone named FOOKSON. It is to be noted that the National Bureau of Standards personnel file reflected that FOOKSON resided at 1529 Varman Street, N.W. in 1939.

Washington T-11, mentioned elsewhere in this report, who is acquainted with certain phases of the Communist Party's activity in the Washington, D.C. area, was shown a photograph of ABRAHAM FOOKSON, but stated that he did not know FOOKSON personally. He stated that he knew FOOKSON to be friendly with MILTON KILNMAN, and that Mrs. FOOKSON and Mrs. KILNMAN appeared to be good friends. The informant further stated that he believed Mrs. FOOKSON to be active in the United Public Workers of America Women's Auxiliary, and that Mrs. KILNMAN was also active in this organization. The informant stated that he had no further information to offer concerning the FOOKSONS and declined to furnish a signed statement or testify at a loyalty hearing board.

Washington T-21, who is also mentioned earlier in this report and who is acquainted with certain activities of the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., was shown a photograph of FOOKSON, and he stated that FOOKSON's face appeared to be familiar but could not furnish any other information and could not identify FOOKSON. The informant stated that he did not know FOOKSON by name and could furnish no further information.

Washington T-22, mentioned earlier in this report, and Washington T-30, both informants of known reliability who have knowledge of various phases of Communist Party activity in Washington, D.C., were contacted and a photograph of FOOKSON was displayed to these individuals; however, both informants stated they did not know FOOKSON by name and did not recognize his photograph.

The files of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D.C., were checked and no information pertinent to FOOKSON's loyalty was located.

The criminal records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., were reviewed and no record of FOOKSON was found.

Washington T-31, a local agency that conducts security type investigations, furnished a report dated August 17, 1953 which reflected that a representative of T-31 interviewed Mrs. ABRAHAM FOOKSON on August 16, 1953. At that time Mrs. FOOKSON denied ever having belonged to the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or the American Peace Mobilization. However, she did say that she was at that time a member

of the Washington Cooperative Bookshop, 916 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. She stated: "I have never received any literature from the American People's Mobilization or the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and I have no knowledge of either group other than that I see in the paper. I am not a member of the Communist Party nor, to my knowledge, do I have any friends who are members. I paid a membership fee of \$1 per year to the Washington Bookshop." She stated that her mother was MIRIAM FISHMAN CHARTIS, who was born in Rumania, and her father was RUBIN CHARTIS, who was born in Lithuania. She stated at that time that she had a brother, JIMMY CHARTIS, who was then eighteen years old and was in the U.S. Navy. At that time she stated she also had a brother, MAURICE, age twenty, who was then in the U.S. Army.

The files of Washington T-31 were reviewed during the course of the current investigation, and no additional pertinent information was found.

The American People's Mobilization was the name of the American Peace Mobilization after Germany attacked Russia in 1941. The Washington Bookshop Association was known as the Washington Cooperative Bookshop Association a number of years ago.

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that the name of Mrs. ANNE F. FOCKSON, 1727 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., appeared on the membership list of the Washington Bookshop Association. The HCUA files reflected this membership list was secured by the Committee by a subpoena dated May 16, 1941.

The name of Mrs. ANNE FOCKSON, according to HCUA files, appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1941. The source of this information was stated as Washington T-31. However, the files of Washington T-31, mentioned above, do not contain this information.

The files of the Passport Division, Department of State, were checked and no information pertinent to FOCKSON's loyalty was found.

The files of Washington T-32, a government agency that conducts personnel investigations, were reviewed and it was found that all information in their files originated in HCUA files which is set out above.

The files of Washington T-33 and T-34, both government agencies that maintain security files, were checked and no information pertinent to FOCKSON's loyalty was found.



The files of Washington T-35 and T-46, both government agencies that conduct intelligence and personnel investigations, were checked and no record of FOCKSON was found.

A check was made of the records of Washington T-37, a government agency that conducts intelligence investigations, and they advised that their files contained no pertinent identifiable security information.

The central office records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service contain the following information regarding MAX FOCKSON. The file indicated that Certificate of Naturalization Number C2029394 was issued to MAX FOCKSON in the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, New York on June 26, 1924. This file indicated that he filed Petition for Naturalization Number 84412 on November 24, 1923 at Brooklyn, New York, indicating on the petition that his wife was ANNA FOCKSON, who was born January 6, 1892 in Russia. MAX FOCKSON indicated on this Petition that he was the father of one child, MIRIAM, who was born October 15, 1916 at Brooklyn, New York. The file indicated that MAX FOCKSON originally filed Declaration of Intention Number 114253 on October 2, 1920 at Brooklyn, New York. MAX FOCKSON stated that he was born May 8, 1887 at Minsk, Russia, and that he entered the United States on February 2, 1900 at New York City on the Lucitania from Liverpool, England. The file contained nothing else pertinent to his loyalty.

The central office files of the INS contained the following information on ANNA FOCKSON. The file reflected that ANNA FOCKSON was issued Certificate of Naturalization Number C-5143851 on June 15, 1942 in District Court at New York City. She filed Petition for Naturalization Number 380041 on May 22, 1941 at New York City under the name of ANNA FOCKSON, formerly ANNA FRIED. She indicated that she was married to MAX FOCKSON November 6, 1915 at New York City, and that he was naturalized June 26, 1924 at Brooklyn, New York. Certificate Number C-2029394. In the file it was indicated that ANNA FOCKSON entered the United States in June, 1902 under the name of MIRIAM FRIED from Rotterdam, Holland. The file reflected that she was born May 17, 1890 in Minsk, Russia. The file contained no other information pertinent to her loyalty.

The employee's name was checked against the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no criminal record was found.

Julius Rosenberg Et. AL.  
Multiple Referral

SELECTIVE SERVICE

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND  
SPACE ADMINISTRATION

No. 42

APPEAL ADDRESSES

General Accounting Office

Comptroller General  
United States General Accounting Office  
441 6th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20548

General Services Administration

Director of Information  
Attention: Mr. Richard Vawter  
Room 6117  
18th and F Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20405

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Deputy Attorney General  
Attention: Office of Privacy and  
Information Appeals  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Internal Revenue Service

Freedom of Information Appeal  
Commissioner of Internal Revenue  
Ben Franklin Station  
P. O. Box 929  
Washington, D. C. 20044

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Mr. Miles Waggoner  
Freedom of Information Officer  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Washington, D. C. 20546

APPEAL ADDRESSES

Post Office

General Counsel  
United States Postal Service  
Washington, D. C. 20260

Secret Service

Freedom of Information Appeal  
Deputy Director  
United States Secret Service  
Room 944  
1800 G Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20223

Selective Service

Director of Selective Service  
1600 E Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20435

State

Ms. Barbara Ennis  
Freedom of Information Staff  
Office of Public Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C. 20520

Veterans Administration

Administrator of Veterans Affairs  
810 Vermont Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20420

AGENCIES-- NASA  
Selective Service

### **MULTIPLE REFERRAL**

Reviewed by: RJC/QSK

PACKET # 42

[illegible]

FEDERAL

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT

Form No. 1

CASE ORIGINATED AT

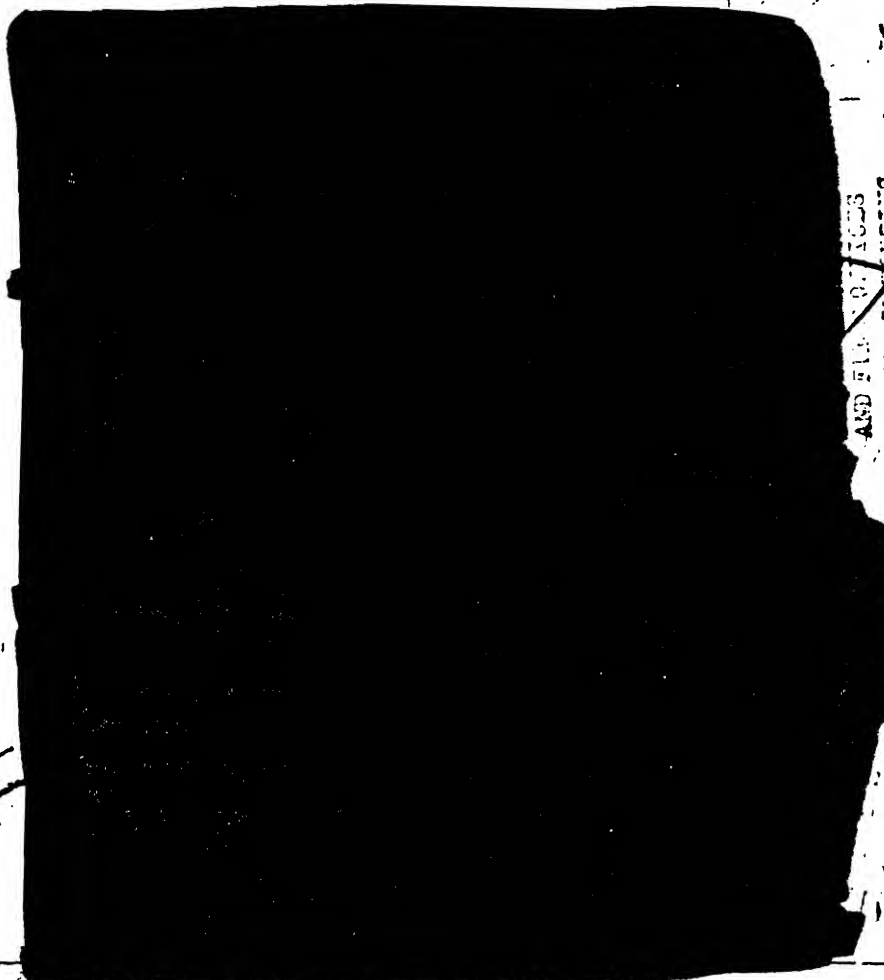
NEW YORK

FILE NO.

MEMO

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>6/13/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/1/52 to 7/16/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>MAURICE W. CORCORAN</b>
TITLE <b>WILLIAM PERL, wa.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE R - PERJURY</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



Classified by 5884 3/14/78  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

AGENCY  
REQ. BRO'D  
REF. I  
P/I

AND FILED  
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 3/16/78 JAS/DAK

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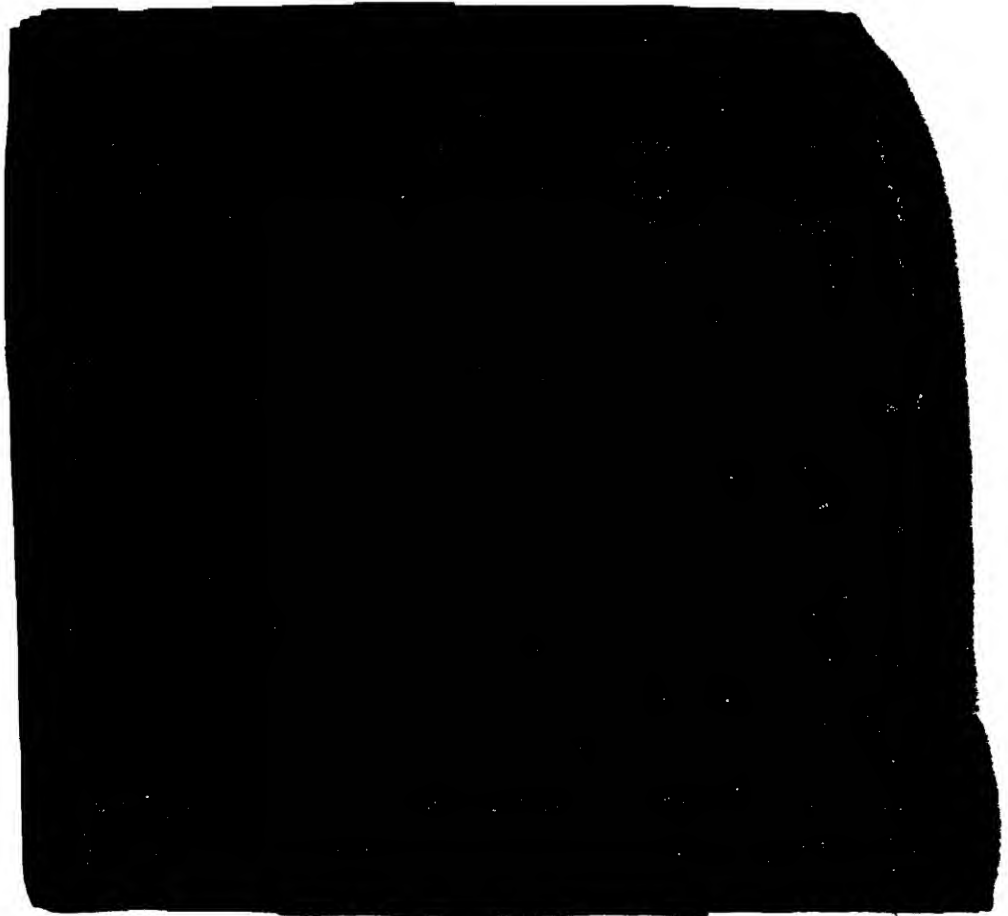
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60 SEP 15 1952

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SYNOPSIS CONT'D.:



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# I. INFORMATION CONCERNING VON KARMAN'S FILES AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

It is recalled that Confidential Informant T-1, of unknown reliability, has advised, as previously reported in this case, that WILLIAM PERL removed secret files from Columbia University and took them to ROSENBERG's apartment for photographing over a July 4th week-end.

It is further recalled that investigation in instant case has developed the information that this incident probably occurred on the July 4, 1948 week-end and that PERL was assisted by JULIUS ROSENBERG, MAXWELL FINESTONE, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, and that the "secret files" apparently were taken from the files maintained at Columbia University by Dr. THEODORE VON KARMAN.

Investigation has also developed that Dr. VON KARMAN's files were officially removed from Columbia in June 1951, a portion being sent to his office in the Pentagon, a portion to his Pasadena, California office, and the remainder being burned in the boiler room at Columbia University. It is also recalled that these files were sorted out for transmittal as above by Dr. VON KARMAN; Major MARK P. MAIER, Deputy Secretary, Scientific Advisory Board, Office of the Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, Pentagon Building, Washington, D. C., and WILLIAM F. DWYER, Security Officer, Air Provost Marshal's Office, 67 Broad Street, New York City. These men were assisted by Dr. CARL F. KAYAN, head of the Mechanical Engineering Department, Columbia University.

## A. Interview of WILLIAM F. DWYER

Through the cooperation of Mr. L. L. BURNSON, Provost Marshal Headquarters, Eastern Air Procurement District, Air Materiel Command, 67 Broad Street, SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) interviewed WILLIAM F. DWYER, who advised that sometime in June 1951 he was dispatched to Columbia University to meet a Major MAIER from the Pentagon, for the purpose of sorting out

(u)

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the files of Dr. THEODORE VON KARMAN at the Pupin Laboratory, Columbia University. DWYER stated he met MAIER and VON KARMAN at about 11:45 a.m. and spent the next hour and a half sorting material. He recalled that most of the material to be destroyed was selected by VON KARMAN, which included a stack of documents about two or three inches thick. This material was burned in the boiler at Columbia. DWYER recalled that Professor KAYAN was in the office some of the time and appeared to be on very friendly terms with VON KARMAN.

DWYER stated that VON KARMAN was the person who authorized the destruction of the documents and stated that one sheet, probably a letter, which was classified "Secret", was taken by Major MAIER in his own briefcase. The remaining material was packed in a large wooden box for shipment to Washington.

After the above material was burned, Professor KAYAN, MAIER, VON KARMAN, and DWYER lunched at the Professors' Club on the Columbia campus, after which VON KARMAN went to downtown Manhattan and Major MAIER and DWYER returned to complete the packing.

DWYER recalled that Major MAIER prepared a handwritten list on a sheet of paper about  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11" which listed material destroyed as above. This paper referred to an estimated 20 to 25 documents. DWYER witnessed the paper which was retained by MAIER. Only one copy was prepared. (u)

DWYER could recall no further information concerning the above incident and did not specifically recall that certain of the material was mailed to VON KARMAN's office at the Pentagon while other material was mailed to his office in Pasadena.

B. FBI Laboratory Report Concerning  
Documents Located at Pentagon

A complete description of the reports and documents located by Major MAIER at VON KARMAN's office in the Pentagon

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Building has been set forth previously in this case by the Washington Field Office in the report of SA MACE H. SCOVELL, dated December 28, 1951. It was stated that each of these reports had been sent to the FBI Laboratory to determine if there is any indication that these items had been taken apart to facilitate photographing and reassembled.

It should be noted that a comparison of the above listed reports as obtained from Major MAIER with those 24 reports previously referred to in this case as having been receipted for by WILLIAM PERL on July 3, 1948, reflects that each of the 24 reports was included in the list obtained from Major MAIER.

The Laboratory has advised that an examination of this material revealed no evidence that it had been taken apart and reassembled, but that it would be possible to photograph the various items without taking them apart. It was stated that it cannot be determined from the evidence itself whether any of the material had been photographed in whole or in part.

The FBI Laboratory has further advised that an examination of the above 24 reports reveals that they could easily be photographed by four skilled or semi-skilled photographers using two Leica cameras within a seventeen-hour period without difficulty. It is recalled that the above informant has stated that ROSENBERG advised it took the four men seventeen continuous hours with two Leica cameras to photograph the material obtained by PERL on the July 4th week-end. (u)

The Laboratory also stated that in addition to the 24 reports, 28 reports which had been receipted for by PERL, according to the records of NACA, during April and May 1948, could have been photographed during the same seventeen-hour period without difficulty. The Laboratory suggested that the actual time required would, of course, depend on the proficiency of the photographers and whether or not the technical set-up required for this photographic project had been arranged in advance.

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The Laboratory noted that the items receipted for by PERL on July 3, 1948 consist of an aggregate of approximately 800 pages. The 28 reports receipted for by PERL during April and May 1948 consist of an aggregate of approximately 1085 pages. The Laboratory noted that one item, identified as "Item #102", NACA #RML7E29, was not included with the items submitted to the Laboratory and, therefore, the number of pages contained in this document could not be determined and was not included in the above estimate.

Subsequently Mr. LLOYD ~~BLANKENBAKER~~, Assistant Security Officer, NACA, advised the Bureau that the above research memorandum identified as RML7E29 was entitled "Estimation of Range of Stability Derivative for Current and Future Pilotless and Aircraft". Further, that this memorandum contained 22 pages of tests and figures and two pages of abstracts. According to NACA, copy #102 of this research memorandum, which was dated October 8, 1947, was received at VON KARMAN's office at Columbia University and receipted for by subject PERL on October 13, 1947. This memorandum had the classification "Confidential" at the time of its release and still bears the same classification. (u)

Under date of February 26, 1952, the Bureau advised that a latent fingerprint examination had been conducted on each of the 336 items removed from VON KARMAN's Columbia office to his office at the Pentagon and located there by Major MAIER, as stated above, which examination had developed eight latent fingerprints. Each of these latent fingerprints was eliminated as being the fingerprints of Major MARK POWERS MAIER. The Laboratory advised that no latent fingerprint impressions of the subject WILLIAM PERL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, MAXWELL FINESTONE, or MICHAEL SIDOROVICH were developed during this examination.

Under date of March 5, 1952, the New York Office requested the Laboratory to retain the above original material at the Laboratory until such time as investigation in instant case is completed.

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The Washington Field Office had previously advised that Major MAIER did not desire the return to his office of any of the above items with the exception of a text book entitled "Jet Propulsion".

C. Location of Documents at Pasadena

By letter dated April 11, 1952, the Los Angeles Office advised that Mrs. MARIE-RODDENBERRY, personal secretary to Dr. THEODORE VON KARMAN, 1501 South Marongo Avenue, Pasadena, California, upon recontact stated that she had located an unopened box in the garage of Dr. VON KARMAN's residence. This box bore the return address of Columbia University and Mrs. RODDENBERRY felt it undoubtedly contained the material shipped during June 1951 from VON KARMAN's Columbia University office to his Pasadena office.

The Los Angeles Office ascertained that this box, which was a wood veneer box, 34" x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", bore the return address "THEODORE VON KARMAN, Mechanical Engineering Department, Columbia University, New York 27, New York". This box was opened on April 8, 1952 by Mrs. RODDENBERRY in the presence of SA JOHN B. ANDREWS of the Los Angeles Office, and was found to contain a quantity of personal correspondence, a number of NACA reports, and other research documents and various miscellaneous items. (u)

The contents of this box was turned over to SA ANDREWS by Mrs. RODDENBERRY under a letter of authorization previously executed in Paris, France by Dr. VON KARMAN.

An examination of this material revealed 204 items of possible interest to this investigation. It was noted that of this group of 204 items, only 39 items bore a security classification. A complete description of the 204 items has been made available to the Bureau, the New York, Washington Field, and Cleveland Offices, and because of its length is not listed in this report.

However, the 39 classified documents were separated from the group and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for



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examination to determine (1) whether any of the various items had been taken apart for photographing and then reassembled, and (2) to determine whether or not any of the items contained the latent fingerprints of WILLIAM PERL, JULIUS ROSENBERG, MICHAEL SIDOROVICH, or MAXWELL FINESTONE. These items are described as follows:

Identification	Date
1. NACA TN No. 961	November, 1944    Restricted
2. NACA "Wartime Report" on "Note on Compressibility Effects on Downwash at the Tail at Sub-Critical Speeds", originally issued March 1945, as confidential bulletin L5009.	
3. NACA "Wartime Report" re "The Problem of Longitudinal Stability and Control at High Speeds", originally issued November 1943, as confidential bulletin number 3K18.	
4. Project Squid Bulletin for the Instrumentation Panel, January 5, 1948, restricted.	
5. Air Materiel Command "Annual Index of Army Air Force Technical Reports, January 1945 - December 1946", restricted.	
6. York Corporation Report Number 5-A for Sverdrup and Parcel re 40 by 40 Propulsion Wind Tunnel, confidential.	
7. NACA "Tentative Program of NACA Supersonic Conference, June 19-20, 1947", marked confidential.	
8. NACA Report "National Program of Transonic and Supersonic Wind Tunnels", copy number 50, classified confidential, described further as a report submitted to the NACA January 24, 1947.	
9. NACA "Minutes of meeting, Committee on Aerodynamics, May 2, 1947", classified confidential.	